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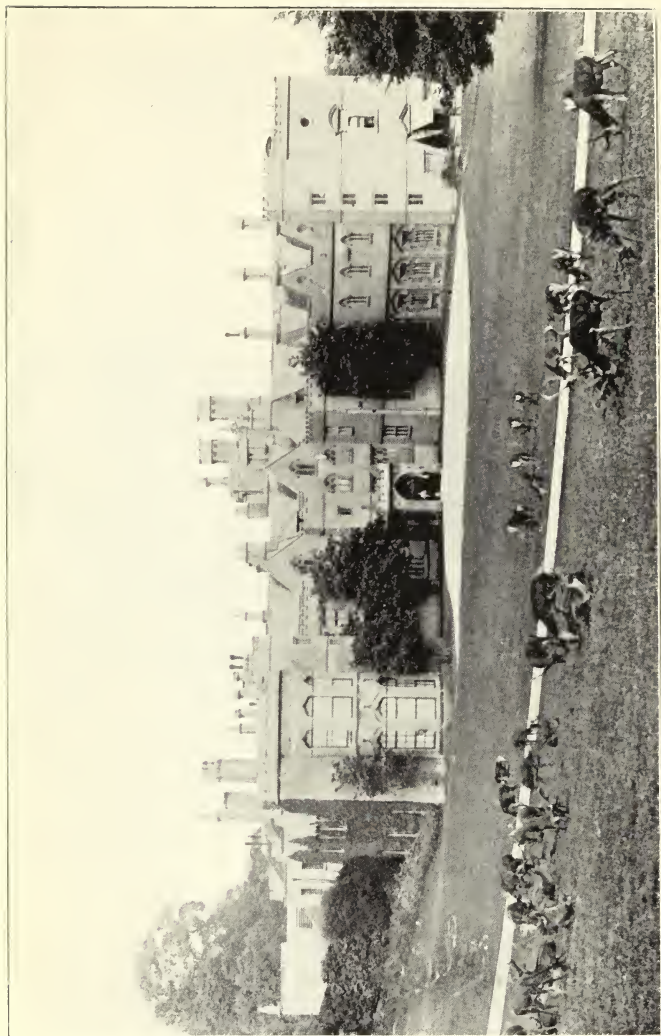
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ASHTON COURT NEAR BRISTOL, ENGLAND,
WHERE SIR FERDINANDO GORGES SPENT HIS LAST DAYS.



GORGES AND THE GRANT

OF THE

PROVINCE OF MAINE

1622

A TERCENTENARY MEMORIAL

BY HENRY S. BURRAGE, D. D., LL. D.,
STATE HISTORIAN

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FOREWORD.

The three hundredth anniversary of the grant of the Province of Maine to Sir Ferdinando Gorges and Captain John Mason was to have been observed by the Maine Historical Society in Portland, September 21, 1922. The historical address had been prepared, and notices of the meeting had been sent to the society's members and the press; but two days before the date assigned for the meeting, the writer of the address was disabled by an accident to such an extent that postponement became necessary, and the address was not delivered until May 31, 1923. The meeting was held in the hall of the Historical Society on the afternoon of that day, Judge Clarence Hale, of Portland, presiding; and the address is now published by the state in commemoration of an event of so much significance in connection with the early history of Maine.

Although the address is confined largely to matters relating to the period 1605-1622, the writer deemed it desirable to add brief references to Sir Ferdinando Gorges' career until his death in 1647. Of course the chief source of information concerning Gorges' life and work is Mr. Baxter's monumental biography of Gorges in three large volumes entitled *Sir Ferdinando Gorges and His Province of Maine*, published by the Prince Society of Boston in 1890. Only a small edition of the biography was printed, however, and, though the work is not to be found except in our larger libraries, it should always be consulted in any study of early Maine history in the period to which it refers.

There are other valuable works relating to our early colonial history which also were printed in small editions or many years

ago, and therefore are not now readily accessible. For instance, of such a source-book as my own *Rosier's Relation of Waymouth's Voyage to the Coast of Maine in 1605*, published by the Gorges Society in 1887, only two hundred copies were printed; while of Rev. Henry O. Thayer's valuable *Sagadahoc Colony, Comprising the Relation of a Voyage into New England*, and published by the Gorges Society in 1892, only the same number of copies was printed. For this reason, and in order to make such early source material available to Maine students of our early Maine history, I have added to the tercentenary address in this volume the important original narratives that have reference to the period 1605-1622. This is the source material that I found exceedingly helpful in the preparation of *The Beginnings of Colonial Maine*, published by the state in 1914.

There have been other Maine tercentenary celebrations which properly may be mentioned in this connection. The proceedings at these meetings have been printed in four large monographs by the Maine Historical Society, the whole covering two hundred and sixty pages, besides many full-page illustrations. The papers read at these celebrations afford a valuable amount of material relating to the early history of Maine that should not be overlooked.

The first of these tercentenary anniversaries was held in Portland November 19, 1903, calling attention to Captain Martin Pring's explorations and discoveries on our Maine coast during the summer of 1603. At that meeting Professor A. L. P. Dennis, then a member of the faculty of Bowdoin College, read an illuminating paper entitled "Captain Martin Pring, Last of Elizabethan Seamen," in which he not only referred to this voyage of 1603, Pring then being but twenty-three years of age, but

followed him through his twenty-three added years in which he won for himself honorable distinction and a memorial in St. Stephen's church, Bristol, England, rehearsing in quaint language Pring's brilliant services in two hemispheres. President Baxter, also, read a paper entitled "The Avant Couriers of Civilization," and Rev. Henry O. Thayer, in an added paper, called attention to "Sir Humphrey Gilbert, a Pioneer Voyager of the Sixteenth Century."

Across the State of Maine the Historical Society journeyed in the following year to observe on June 25th, with fitting services, the tercentenary of De Monts' French settlement on St. Croix island in the St. Croix river, about eight miles below Calais. In this celebration the citizens of the St. Croix valley, both on the New Brunswick and Maine side of the river, united with the Historical Society in making the day a memorable one. American, British and French war vessels, beautifully decorated for the celebration, added to the interest of the scene. After addresses of welcome, General Joshua L. Chamberlain reviewed the prominent facts connected with De Monts' aims in planting a French settlement here, and recalled the sufferings from cold and disease endured by the colonists during the winter that followed, compelling the abandonment of the undertaking. An interesting feature of the celebration was the unveiling of a bronze tablet on a large boulder near the lighthouse, placed there by residents of the St. Croix valley to commemorate the discovery and occupation of St. Croix island, the war vessels in the river announcing the unveiling by an international salute. In the afternoon at Calais, General B. B. Murray presiding at the meeting, there was an address by Prof. W. F. Ganong, of Smith College, on "The Meaning of the Day," and one by President Baxter on Samuel de

Champlain. Two poems, also, added to the literary interest of the celebration, one by Miss Ida Vose Woodbury on St. Croix island, and one by Henry Milner Rideout at the afternoon meeting in Calais.

In the following year, 1905, the Maine Historical Society celebrated the tercentenary of George Weymouth's¹ discovery and exploration of the St. George's river, citizens of Thomaston, Rockland, Cushing, St. George and other places participating. At Thomaston the revenue cutter Woodbury, in holiday array, received the members of the society and their guests; and, with three other steamers, also carrying excursionists, started down the river shortly before ten o'clock in the forenoon. The river was at full tide, and the enthusiasm of the whole company, because of the beauty of the scenery under a June sky and greetings on either side by cheers and salutes, was hardly less marked apparently than when Weymouth and his companions in 1605, sailing up the river, compared the St. George's with the Seine and the Loire, historic rivers of Europe. At the mouth of the river, the U. S. monitor Arkansas met the party, and led the way to St. George's harbor. On Allen's island a granite cross was unveiled in commemoration of the cross which Weymouth, three centuries ago, erected there in token of English occupation and possession. Hon. F. L. Trussell, of Port Clyde, presided, and Mr. George A. Smith, of Tenant's Harbor, delivered the dedicatory address. In the afternoon at Thomaston a memorial boulder was unveiled on the village green. Hon. Joseph E. Moore presided and welcomed the visitors. Hon. William T. Cobb, governor of Maine, brought the greetings of the state. Other addresses

¹The name is not unfrequently printed Weymouth in references to this voyage, but Weymouth himself used the spelling in the text, and so did Rosier in printing his *Relation* of Weymouth's voyage.

were made by British Vice Consul Keating, Major General Chamberlain and Hon. Charles E. Littlefield. In the evening, in Watts Hall, President Baxter of the Maine Historical Society called attention to the significance of the early voyages to the American coast, and Rev. Henry S. Burrage, D. D., read a paper reviewing the facts connected with Waymouth's discoveries and explorations in connection with the St. George's river, whose Indian name, revealed in the Simancas map of 1610, was the Tahanock. A poem, also, by Miss Rita Creighton Smith, of Thomaston, and read by her between the two addresses, was one of the literary features of the day.

August 29, 1907, occurred the tercentenary of the settlement of the Popham colony at the mouth of the Kennebec. An earlier celebration called attention to this colonial undertaking August 29, 1862. It was the second year of the Civil War, and the government of the United States had commenced the erection of a fort at this point. By "a singular coincidence," it was stated, the fort was to occupy the same ground as the fort built by the Popham colonists. Those principally interested in that celebration, accordingly, obtained permission from the government to place in the wall of the fort a "memorial stone" commemorating Popham's fort. The stone was prepared; and in connection with the celebration, which was largely attended, the stone was exhibited, but its transfer to the designated place in the wall was deferred until the work was sufficiently advanced to receive it. That advanced stage of operations, however, was never reached. Before the Civil War closed much had been learned with reference to fortifications, and a more suitable place for the defenses of the Kennebec was found on the rocky spur of Sabino Head not far away.

Since that time also much has been learned concerning the Popham colony and the colonists. In 1875-6, a manuscript journal of affairs at the mouth of the Kennebec in 1607 and 1608, hitherto unknown, was found in the library of Lambeth Palace, London. Only a few years passed and a plan of St. George's fort at the mouth of the Kennebec was found in the library at Simancas, Spain; and when it became known here, as reproduced in Alexander Brown's *Genesis of the United States*, published by Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston, 1891, the true site of the fort was at once disclosed.

The memorial stone prepared in 1862 for Fort Popham had this inscription: "The First Colony on the Shores of New England Was Founded Here August 19, O. S. 1607, under George Popham." On the approach of the tercentenary of the landing of the Popham colonists the Maine Historical Society asked permission of the government to transfer the memorial stone of 1862 to the now known site of Popham's fort, and permission was granted. But a new difficulty was discovered when the case inclosing the stone was removed. Only three years before the Maine Historical Society had assisted in placing on St. Croix island a tablet commemorating an earlier colony on Maine soil. The Popham colony, accordingly, was not the first on the shores of New England, and the whole face of the memorial stone had to be removed in order that the first line might read "The First English Colony," etc.

The tercentenary celebration of the Popham colony, therefore, meant much more than the celebration of 1862. October 29, 1907, was one of the fairest, brightest of summer days. The cost of preparing the memorial stone for its new location was defrayed by the state of Maine, the Maine Historical Society, the Colonial

Dames of Maine and the Maine Society of Colonial Wars. All of these organizations were represented in the services of the day, which included an address by Mr. Baxter, president of the Maine Historical Society, an address by Professor Henry L. Chapman, of Bowdoin College, and a poem, "The Virginia of Sagadahoc," by Professor Harry Lyman Koopman, librarian of the John Hay library, Brown University. In the absence of Mr. Koopman, the poem was read by the Rev. Dr. John Carroll Perkins, of Portland. In connection with the unveiling of the memorial tablet that followed these addresses in the church, there were addresses by Dr. Burrage and Mr. Fritz H. Jordan, the latter representing the Maine Society of Colonial Wars. Following the unveiling of the memorial by Mrs. William A. Houghton and Mr. Jordan, a governor's salute in memory of George Popham, governor of the Popham colony, who died in the fort and was buried within its inclosure, was fired from the deck of the revenue cutter Woodbury. With this salute the tercentenary celebration ended.

Early consideration on the part of the Maine Historical Society was given to a celebration of the tercentenary of Captain John Smith's visit to our coast in 1614. In the summer of 1913, the writer of these lines visited Monhegan,¹ and in conference with its residents expressed the desire of the Historical Society to join with them in such a celebration. The suggestion was heartily welcomed, and in the summer of 1914, the inhabitants of the island made ample arrangements for a worthy celebration of the tercentenary on August 6, 1914. On that day Monhegan was in holiday dress. The wharf, the hotels and most of the residences were decorated with flags and bunting, while an appropriate arch

¹ By request of Judge Jenney he wrote the inscription for the bronze tablet that was unveiled at the celebration in the summer of 1914; but at that time he was in England, and so was unable to be present.

spanned the road near the schoolhouse, where the literary and musical attractions of the day centered, and another was conspicuous on the brow of the hill. From the main land steamers and smaller craft brought many excursionists into the little harbor, but now came the one disappointment of the day. The World War was on, and the revenue cutter *Androscoggin*, which was at Bath in order to take the Maine Historical Society and its guests to Monhegan that morning, was ordered to Bar Harbor, where the German steamship *Kronprinzessin Cecilie* had arrived in order to escape capture. Like orders had been given to one of the destroyers of the United States navy which was in St. George's island harbor in honor of the celebration. Mr. Baxter, the president of the Maine Historical Society, who was to make one of the addresses at Monhegan, did not learn of the departure of the *Androscoggin* until after his arrival at Bath, and, in the lack of other transportation, returned to Portland with other guests, all greatly disappointed. But Monhegan, also greatly disappointed at the absence of so many expected guests, was equal to the occasion; and with the exception of President Baxter's address the program of the day was followed, including a welcome by Mr. George E. Smith, of Monhegan, an address by Gerald Stanley Lee, of Northampton, Mass., and also an address by Hon. Charles F. Jenney, of Boston. This was an exceedingly carefully prepared historical paper presenting the more prominent facts relating to Monhegan from its mention by Rosier in his relation of Weymouth's visit to our coast in 1605 to our own time. One of the interesting features of the day was the unveiling of the memorial tablet by Abbie G. Stanley and Beatrice Sterling. The *Lewiston Journal* published a very full, illustrated account of the proceedings of the day, including not only Judge Jenney's address, but

also the address which Mr. Baxter was to have delivered. Judge Jenney's paper, since read before the American Antiquarian Society of Worcester, Mass., and printed in its proceedings, has been reprinted from that source, with additions, under the title, *The Fortunate Island of Monhegan*, and is a most valuable storehouse of information relating to the history of Monhegan in the past three hundred years.

THE TERCENTENARY MEMORIAL.



The grant of the Province of Maine, August 10-20, 1622, brings before us two prominent characters mentioned as grantees, Sir Ferdinando Gorges and Captain John Mason. In the later division of the grant, the territory between the Merrimac and Piscataqua rivers was acquired by Mason, and we have little need to make any further reference to him here. Sir Ferdinando Gorges, however, who retained the territory between the Piscataqua and the Sagadahoc, is so conspicuously connected with the beginnings of our colonial history that the tercentenary of the grant of the Province of Maine must of necessity largely call attention to him. At a meeting of this society in Portland, in 1859, Mr. John A. Poor read a paper in which he sought to vindicate a claim for Gorges to the title "Father of English Colonization in America." Again, in 1862, at the great Popham celebration at the mouth of the Kennebec river, Mr. Poor, in the principal address of the day, used the same language in his characterization of Gorges, adding, "His monument stands proudly erect among the nations in that constitutional government of these United States which sheds blessings on the world."¹ We did not know as much then about Sir Ferdinando Gorges as we do to-day. But even then, Mr. Poor, in his mention of Gorges, was so sharply criticised by Mr. John Wingate Thornton (born in Saco, Maine, but at that time living in Boston, Massachusetts), that, after the dinner, in response to a sentiment having reference to Saco, he devoted his allotted time to an inquiry into the political views and designs of Sir Ferdinando and his associates. This inquiry, however, proved so distasteful to Mr. Poor and other members of the society that Mr. Thornton's address found no place in the

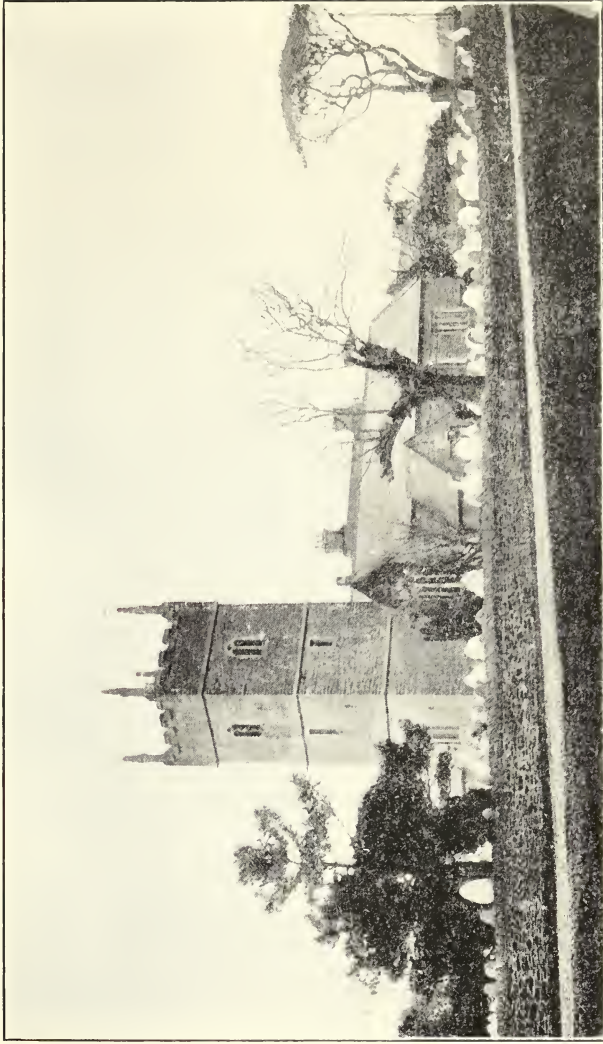
¹ *Popham Memorial Volume*, 62, 63.

society's memorial volume commemorating the Popham Colony celebration; and Mr. Thornton, on this account, deemed it necessary to print the address at his own expense. The copy that has come down to us, in our Historical Society library, is the copy that Mr. Thornton sent to the secretary of the society, Rev. Edward Ballard, and is so inscribed.

Our new material with reference to Gorges was largely secured by Mr. Baxter during his residence in England, in 1885, 1886, and is contained in his *Sir Ferdinando Gorges and His Province of Maine*, published by the Prince Society of Boston, in three volumes, in 1890. So thoroughly did Mr. Baxter prosecute his search for this material in public and private libraries in England that no gleaner following him has been able to add anything of value to the results which he secured. Unfortunately, from one point of view, however, only two hundred and fifty copies of this monumental work were printed, and it has been very difficult to secure a copy of the publication from the time of its issue. Our Historical Society library, happily, possesses these three very valuable volumes. I have been indebted to them many times in past years, but never with more gratitude to their author for the great service he performed in their preparation than while writing the present paper.

First of all, then, allow a brief reference to the Gorges family and the earlier part of the life of Sir Ferdinando. His father, Edward Gorges, was the nineteenth in descent from Ranolf de Gorges, who, from a hamlet near Carentan in Lower Normandy, crossed the English channel with the followers of William the Conqueror, and had a part in the Norman conquest. At some time following, Wraxall, not far from Plymouth, became the English seat of the family; and, in 1881, members of this society were largely influential in restoring the ancient Gorges memorial in the old parish church of St. Budeaux, about four miles from Plymouth.¹

¹The inscription in the church in reference to the restoration is as follows: "Restored, 1881, chiefly at the expense of the Historical Society and citizens



ST. BUDEAUX CHURCH NEAR PLYMOUTH, ENGLAND.

Sir Ferdinando Gorges was the second son of Edward Gorges, the father dying in his son's infancy. The record of his birth has not been found, but as an older brother, Edward, was born in 1564, it is supposed that Ferdinando was born in 1565 or 1566. Educated for a military career, he is early mentioned as serving in an English army on the European continent, where for gallantry in battle before Rouen, in Normandy, in 1591, he was knighted by the earl of Essex.¹ Late in 1595, returning to England, he received, through the influence of the earl of Essex, an appointment as superintendent of fortifications in process of erection at Plymouth, and still later he was placed in command of these important coast defenses. When at length Essex was on trial as the head of a conspiracy against Queen Elizabeth, Gorges, with others, was involved and sent to prison; but he seems to have acted prudently in the affair, and after the accession of James, that soon followed, Gorges was set at liberty and restored to military duty.

Therefore it was that he was still in command of the fort at Plymouth, when, in the summer of 1605, Captain George Weymouth returned from his memorable voyage to our coast, bringing with him not only a most interesting story with reference to his discoveries here, but also five Indians of the country, whom he had seized on his vessel just before leaving the coast. Three of these Indians Gorges kept, sending the other two to Chief Justice Popham, evidently believing that these red men of the new world would awaken in the chief justice the same deep personal

of Maine, U. S. A., in memory of Sir Ferdinando Gorges, the first proprietor and Governor of that Province, A. D. 1635, aided by some connections of the family in England." In this inscription the date, 1635, has reference to the division of the Province of Maine in that year by Gorges and Mason, the former receiving the territory between the Kennebec and the Piscataqua, and the latter the territory between the Piscataqua and the Merrimac. A royal charter the same year conveyed territory to Mason, and is known as the royal charter of New Hampshire. See *Farnham Papers*, Maine Historical Society Documentary History, Second Series, Vol. I, 205-211.

¹Baxter, *Sir Ferdinando Gorges and His Province of Maine*, II, 166.

interest in American colonization that they had awakened in him. "The longer I conversed with them," he said later, "the better hope they gave me of those parts where they did inhabit as proper for our uses, especially when I found what goodly rivers, stately islands, and safe harbors those parts abounded with, being the special marks I leveled at as the only want our nation met with in all their navigations along that coast; and having kept them full three years, I made them able to set me down what great rivers ran up into the land, what men of note were seated on them, what power they were of, how allied, what enemies they had." This was a memorable experience with Gorges; and, referring to it in his old age, he said, it "must be acknowledged the means under God of putting on foot and giving life to all our plantations."¹

In a measure, at least, Gorges had caught the new spirit then discoverable in England, especially in the seaport towns, a spirit not only of adventure, but also a spirit that had in view the greater glory of England by adding great spaces of the earth's surface to the national domain, and, to the resources of the nation, untold riches and power. But of that more liberal spirit of the English people now slowly beginning to manifest itself, Gorges showed no signs. He loved the royal prerogatives. In King James he saw, to use his own words, "another Solomon for wisdom and justice"; and in all his thought of his "Lord and Sovereign," the high sounding phrases then connected with royalty flowed easily over his lips. He was a royalist in every fibre of his being, and such he remained to the end of his days.

In Sir John Popham, to whom Gorges sent two of Weymouth's Indians, there was also an awakening with reference to new world matters; and the two—a strange mingling of interests because of their diverse pursuits—were soon busy in formulating plans for taking possession of the territory that in such a peculiarly fascinating way had been called to their attention. Whatever was done, however, they agreed, should be done under royal author-

¹ Baxter, *Sir Ferdinando Gorges and His Province of Maine*, II, 8, 9.

ity, and that to London, as well as to Plymouth and southwestern England, the proposed colonial domain should be open. Rapid progress was made, and April 10, 1606, King James issued a charter for an English colony "in that part of America commonly called Virginia"; that is to say, in reports of explorers on the Atlantic coast in the preceding century. The charter provided for two companies, the first to be known as the London or southern company, and the second as the Plymouth or northern company.¹

A suitable location for the London colony was soon found in and around Chesapeake bay and the James river; and in December, 1606, Newport's ships, with colonists for a settlement at Jamestown, moved down the Thames, through the channel and out into the Atlantic, freighted with the hopes of prosperous colonial beginnings on American soil. But for the location of the northern colony added exploration was needed. Two vessels were secured for this purpose. One, under Captain Henry Chalmers, sailed from Plymouth, August 11, 1606, but was captured in south Atlantic waters by a Spanish fleet and so failed to reach our coast. Popham's ship, which sailed two months later, having as its commander Thomas Hanham, Popham's son-in-law, and as its master Martin Pring, of Bristol (who was here on a voyage of discovery in 1603), not only safely arrived at her destination, but brought back that exact information with reference to the location of a colony that the lord chief justice was so much impressed "and us all that were his associates," wrote Gorges, "that (notwithstanding our first disaster) we set up our resolutions to follow it with effect."² Such efficient leaders as George Popham, nephew of the chief justice, and Raleigh Gilbert, a son of Sir Humphrey Gilbert, were at the head of the undertaking; and as early as the end of May, 1607, the two vessels of the expedition, the Gift of God and the Mary and John, sailed out of Plymouth harbor with the hearty Godspeeds of enthusiastic friends and well-wishers.

¹*The Farnham Papers*, I, 6-12.

²Baxter, *Sir Ferdinando Gorges and His Province of Maine*, II, 11.

The voyage was successfully accomplished, and the colonists established themselves in the selected location at the west side of the mouth of the Kennebec river. But we must not linger over the history of the colony, for the story has often been told, though never with so much detail and accuracy as in the Rev. Henry A. Thayer's *Sagadahoc Colony*, published by the Gorges Society in 1892. The enterprise so well begun, however, was not only a disappointment, but an overwhelming failure. One calamity after another swiftly followed. Lord Chief Justice Popham, its strongest financial supporter, died June 10, 1607, and therefore shortly after the expedition sailed. George Popham, the president of the colony, dying February 5, 1608, did not survive the first winter of the enterprise. Raleigh Gilbert, who succeeded Popham as president, and whom Gorges once described as "desirous of supremacy and rule," but "otherwise valiant enough," was compelled to return to England on account of the death of his brother (whose heir-at-law he was), with the result that all the colonists also "resolved to quit the place." In such a total abandonment of the undertaking, Gorges says, "All our former hopes were frozen to death." The colony, he adds, was "wholly given over by the body of adventurers, as well for that they had lost the principal support of the design, as also that the country itself was branded by the return of the plantation as being over cold, and, in respect of that, not habitable by our nation."¹

But if others were wholly cast down by reason of the failure at Sagadahoc, Gorges still maintained his conviction that the abandoned country was rich in resources and afforded ample opportunities for settlement and trade. He accordingly resolved to continue his efforts with reference to the settlement of our coast, as also did Sir Francis Popham, the son and heir of the chief justice, "not doubting," adds Gorges, "but God would effect that which was despaired of. . . . As for the coldness of the clime I had too much experience in the world to be frightened with such a blast, as knowing many great kingdoms and large territories

¹ Baxter, *Sir Ferdinando Gorges and His Province of Maine*, II, 17.

more northerly seated, and by many degrees colder than the clime from which they came, yet plentifully inhabited and divers of them stored with no better commodities from trade and commerce than those parts afforded, if like industry, art and labor be used." How abundantly has the wisdom of these words been vindicated in the centuries that have followed! Obtaining another vessel, accordingly, Gorges sent hither "Vines and others," his own servants, he says, men who, under his own eyes, had shown themselves to be capable and faithful in responsible positions at Plymouth.¹

Unquestionably Gorges' resolution was strengthened by fears that the French, having planted themselves securely on the St. Lawrence river, would now (and especially following the explorations by de Monts and Champlain on the Atlantic seaboard in 1604) seek to avail themselves of an opportunity for planting farther down the coast French colonists in these more favorable regions for settlements. What he deprecated was attempted. "The Frenchmen," he says, "immediately took the opportunity to settle themselves within our limits." Possibly Cecil, King James' secretary of state, with whom Gorges for some time had been a correspondent in matters of national importance, had informed the governor of the Virginia colony of the need of watchfulness with reference to French encroachments on the northern Atlantic coast because of the withdrawal of the Popham colonists. At all events, it was from Virginia that English claims on the American coast were now maintained rather than from any direct efforts on the part of Gorges. In the summer of 1613, Captain Samuel Argall, in north Atlantic waters with orders to drive off foreign intruders, having reached the vicinity of Mount Desert (so named by Champlain in 1604), was informed by Indians that some white men had established themselves in the vicinity. Inferring from certain French characteristics that the intruders were Frenchmen, Argall, guided by the Indians, sailed in toward what is now known as Somes Sound, and discovering

¹Baxter, *Sir Ferdinando Gorges and His Province of Maine*, II, 17, 18.

dwellings of the invaders under the mountain on the left at the entrance of the sound, he destroyed the settlement, captured the French settlers and destroyed all monuments and evidences of French occupation as far up the coast as Port Royal.¹

And now, unheralded, and at this time apparently unknown by Gorges, so romantic a character as Captain John Smith arrived in the little harbor at Monhegan. Already he had a record in connection with new world affairs, having accompanied the Jamestown colonists to Virginia in 1606. He was a member of the first Virginia Council, and, in 1608, he became president of the colony. In the following year, however, evidently as the result of factional charges, he returned to England seeking vindication. So successful was he in meeting these charges, it would seem, that some London merchants placed him in command of two vessels for a venture upon the American coast in aid of the northern or Plymouth Company. Certainly it was not in Captain John Smith to remain inactive; and nothing could have been more in accordance with his adventurous spirit than employment having reference to added new world undertakings. Accordingly, in April, 1614, we find him at Monhegan. In the search for gold, copper and whales—mentioned in connection with the objects of the expedition—some time was lost, as the search was without success; and the crews of the two vessels missed the most favorable opportunity for fishing and trading. But of his own time on our coast Smith made the best possible use. While the men were at their tasks, the captain ranged the coast from Penobscot bay to Cape Cod, exploring islands, bays, rivers, headlands, mountains, making soundings in his progress, and locating reefs and rocks. In this way he prepared a map of the coast from Penobscot bay to Cape Cod, which, with a description of the country, he published in London two years later—New England, Smith's designation of the country, first finding its use in this account of his summer in New England waters.

¹*Jesuit Relations*, III, 281-283; IV, 11, 17, 27. Brown, *Genesis of the United States*, I, 59; II, 731.

Within six months from his departure from England, Captain Smith landed at Plymouth on his return homeward. Why he brought his voyage to an end in that port, rather than at London, is not explained. It may have been from what Smith had learned concerning Gorges from the captains of Plymouth fishing vessels while he was at Monhegan, and on the coast. No one in England, however, could have given the returning voyager a more eager welcome than Gorges. It was a wonderful report that Captain John Smith brought; and, as Sir Ferdinando listened to it, his earlier visions of successful American colonization returned, buried hopes revived, and a burning desire seized him for new undertakings with Captain John Smith at their head. Such prominent Plymouth merchants as Robert Trelawney, Moses Goodyear and Gyles Elbridge doubtless shared these reawakenings. In fact, before Smith left Plymouth for London to tell there the story of his voyage, Gorges had secured his services as the leader of a new American colonial enterprise.

Naturally Smith's acceptance of an engagement with the Plymouth Company was not pleasing to the London merchants, who had financed his recent voyage to our coast; and they now urged their prior claim to his services on the ground of his earlier association with them. But Gorges, at this time also, had enlisted in his colonial enterprises the important aid of the earl of Southampton; and Captain John Smith, urging the importance of an engagement under these more favorable auspices, gave himself whole-heartedly to an endeavor to awaken in Old England the widest possible interest in the colonization of New England. But his efforts failed to arouse the eager response he anticipated. Among the people, it is true, there was a growing dissatisfaction with the king and his government; but national ties are strong, and as yet Englishmen, in any large numbers, were not ready to listen to colonization schemes, especially when the appeal so soon followed the disheartening testimony of the Popham colonists.

At length, however, following many delays and other disappointments, a vessel of two hundred tons was ready for the new

venture. But hardly had Smith left the harbor of Plymouth before a severe storm swept away the masts of his vessel. A dangerous leak also developed; and only with great difficulty was the badly battered vessel able to return to port. Obtaining another vessel, Smith again set his face westward. French privateers now bore down upon him, and, in the attack that followed, the captain was made a prisoner and taken to France. When at length he was released, Smith's capture was made a matter of investigation, in which the captain was exonerated from blame; but upon the Plymouth men, including Gorges, such a weight of disappointment had now fallen as utterly to crush their reawakened hopes. Smith now again turned to his London friends, receiving from them encouragement for another venture on the New England coast; and in the summer of 1616, having printed his *Description of New England*, written while a captive in France, he visited Cornwall and Devonshire in aid of this new enterprise. But again his appeal for support failed. In 1617, Captain Smith made added efforts having reference to a return to our coast; but when the three vessels he had secured were ready to sail, they were detained in Plymouth harbor by contrary winds so long that his supporters lost heart, and with this third failure Smith, too, abandoned hope and his voyages came to an end.

But his services in behalf of New England did not end. His published description of the country and its resources found its way into an increasing number of English homes and hearts, and made lasting impressions. Especially of wondering interest was his map, bearing such familiar names of places in New England as Cambridge, Sandwich, Dartmouth, Kent, Ipswich, Southampton, London, Oxford and Plymouth in Old England. Smith's map became one of the best known maps of that time in England, and unquestionably the map, and Smith's description of New England in his book, were strong influences in drawing the Pilgrims and the English Puritans thither a few years later.

Meanwhile English fishing and trading vessels from Bristol, Plymouth, and other places, were making voyages to our coast in

increasing numbers. Gorges mentions the names of some individuals also who had ventured hither, among them Richard Vines, who had been in Gorges' employ in England. He was here in 1609, also later, spending the winter of 1616-1617, at the mouth of the Saco in the cabins of the Indians, when the latter were sorely afflicted by the plague. He also mentions Captain Edward Dermer, who, while connected with English fishing interests at Newfoundland, had received such favorable reports concerning the country farther down the coast that he sought service under Gorges. The offer evidently was an attractive one. Dermer visited Gorges at Plymouth, in England, where arrangements were made for an expedition to the New England coast; but the voyage was made of no effect by the death of Dermer, following other mishaps, and so became the occasion of another grievous disappointment. "The loss of this man I confess much troubled me," Gorges wrote, "and had almost made me resolve never to intermeddle in any of those courses."¹

But what apparently saved Gorges from utter hopelessness in this exigency was information that came to him from an unexpected source. For some time the Pilgrims in Holland had given serious consideration to their unfavorable situation in a foreign country, and also to suggestions with reference to a removal to some location within the limits of the London Company's patent, preferably near the mouth of the Hudson river. Bradford, in his *History of Plymouth Plantation*, referring to some of the reasons mentioned in favor of such a removal, adds, as finally decisive, "Lastly (and which was not least) a great hope and inward zeal they had of laying some good foundation, or at least to make some way thereunto, for the propagating and advancing the gospel of the kingdom of Christ in those remote parts of the world; yea, though they should be but stepping-stones unto others for the performing of so great a work."²

While these matters were under consideration, two of the Pil-

¹ Baxter, *Sir Ferdinando Gorges and His Province of Maine*, II, 28-30.

² Bradford, *History of Plymouth Plantation*, 32.

grims, Robert Cushman and John Carver, were sent to England for consultation with the officers of the London Company, and especially to ascertain if liberty of religion could be granted. As helpful in this last matter John Robinson and William Brewster submitted a series of articles which the church at Leyden had adopted as a statement of the Pilgrims' faith and practice. Of course it was asking much of the Virginia Company in the reign of King James to admit into their territory a company of colonists dissenting from the established Church of England; and negotiations concerning these matters were long continued. However, it was at length understood that while religious liberty to dissenters would not be granted under the royal seal, the Leyden brethren, in removing to Virginia, would not be molested so long as they conducted themselves peaceably. Accordingly, the London Company, June 9, 1619, granted a patent to the Leyden applicants, not in their own names, but in the name of John Wincob, "a religious gentleman," says Bradford, "who intended to go with them."¹ The patentee, however, did not accompany the Leyden emigrants, and, for reasons that will appear later, no use was made of the patent so granted. At the same time an agreement was made with some London merchants having reference to an advancement of such funds as were necessary for the colonial undertaking.

Although the eyes of the Pilgrims were not directed toward New England, their purpose, as a company of men and women, to locate in the new world as colonists, awakened in Sir Ferdinando's mind a host of suggestions having reference to renewed colonizing efforts in the territory of the northern or Plymouth Company. Since 1606, the members of the London Company had found it necessary to enlarge the provisions of their charter. In granting a patent to the Leyden emigrants, the members of the company gave evidence of increasing breadth and activity in the administration of their affairs. Why now should not the Plymouth Company also bestir itself, and show at least equal interest

¹ Bradford, *History of Plymouth Plantation*, 51.

in new-world undertakings? "I thought," said Gorges, in considering the matter, "it sorted with reason and justice to use the like diligence, order and care for our affairs in the Northern Plantation . . . with some alteration of the form of government as more proper (in our judgment) for affairs of that kind." At this time Gorges was a little more than fifty years of age, and at the height of his influence in the councils of his associates in the Plymouth Company. He accordingly placed himself at the head of the membership in a petition to the king for a grant of like privileges and immunities as the Virginia Company had now received. The petition was dated March 3, 1620. One of its requests was that the limit of the company's territory should "be settled from 40 to 45 degrees of northerly latitude, and so from sea to sea through the maine as the coast lyeth," and that it should be called New England.¹ The king's warrant for the new charter was dated July 23, 1620.

The Pilgrims left Holland for America in the spring of 1620. There were unexpected delays in England, however; and, even after the ocean voyage was begun, a leak in one of their vessels was made the occasion of the return of the whole company. The English Plymouth was the port to which they returned, and with what intensity of interest on that August summer day must Gorges, commanding the defences at Plymouth, have looked upon the two Pilgrim vessels as they passed the fort, making their way to the Old Barbican landing in the little inland harbor! In the rearrangements for the voyage the *Speedwell*, one of the vessels, was abandoned; and, in the eager mingling of the Pilgrims with the people of Plymouth before the *Mayflower* sailed, September 6th, Gorges could hardly have failed to receive new life for his own plans and hopes in conversing with Bradford, Brewster and their associates, but especially with Myles Standish, the future military commander of what was to be a new Plymouth!

While Gorges was busy in his endeavor to secure for the north-

¹Baxter, *Sir Ferdinando Gorges and His Province of Maine*, II, 30. *Farnham Papers*, I, 15-17.

ern colony the charter enlargements he had in view, the London Company ascertained in some way that in these enlargements there was a provision denying to the southern colonists and others the right to fish on the New England coast without a license from the Plymouth Company. The cost of a license had not been fixed, but the English people were not without experience in the matter of monopolies; and in a monopoly covering the sea, supposed to be free, there was a chance for a monopoly that was an outrage at any price. The matter was carried at once to the Privy Council by the Londoners, who objected to the issue of the warrant, and for awhile action was withheld; but apparently the relations of Gorges with the king were strong enough to override the opposition made by the southern company, and the great charter passed the seals November 3, 1620.¹

But even stronger forces were soon marshaling for a renewal of the conflict. King James, for six or seven years, had governed the country without a Parliament. Now, however, he was in dire need of assistance in raising money for expenditure on continental schemes concerning which he was greatly in earnest personally; and he summoned a new Parliament January 31, 1621. In an address, opening the session, the king said: "In the last Parliament I made long discourses, especially to them of the Lower House. I did open the true thoughts of my heart, but I may say with our Saviour, 'I have piped to you, and you have not danced; I have mourned and you have not lamented.'" But the king did not linger over such attempted pleasantries. "Spend not the time in long speeches," was his present exhortation. "Consider that the Parliament is a thing composed of a head and a body, the monarch and the two estates. It was first a monarchy, then after a Parliament. . . . The head is to call the body together. . . . The Lower House is also to petition the king, and acquaint him with their grievances, and not to meddle with the king's prerogative. They are to offer supply for his necessity and he to distribute in recompense thereof justice

¹ Baxter, *Sir Ferdinando Gorges and His Province of Maine*, II, 34-36.

and mercy. . . . If I be informed, I will amend all hurtful grievances; but who shall hasten after grievances, and desire to make himself popular, he hath the spirit of Satan.”¹

In these last words from the king's address there is evidently a note of warning. But the warning failed to intimidate. Other words from all parts of the kingdom, but especially from fishermen and the owners of fishing vessels in the seaport towns, soon began to reach the House of Commons, strongly protesting against the Council of New England's monopoly as a denial of the right of free fishing. Any English fishing vessel proceeding to the New England coast, it was now ascertained, must first secure a fishing license. This was a charge on each vessel of about eighty-three cents a ton; that is, to a fishing vessel of the average size for such a voyage at that time, it was a charge of more than one hundred dollars. Naturally, opposition to such a monopoly was very strong. There is a letter of the mayor of Plymouth to Cranfield, the lord treasurer, dated February 12, 1621, in which mention is made of an appeal to that official that Plymouth fishing vessels bound to the New England coast “should not be stayed or interrupted in their proceedings as was by some intended”; and thanks were extended for favorable action. But, none the less, Gorges, relying on assistance promised by the king, was standing firm on charter rights; for the mayor of Plymouth, in his letter, is constrained to add, “yet seeing some threats have been given out by Sir Ferdinando Gorges, either to disturb the poor men in their present voyages, or to procure their trouble in their return, and being that it is suspected he is now in pursuit of such his intention; we, being assured that no such thing can be effected, but your honor must have notice thereof . . . we humbly beseech that you would be pleased to give order that nothing be done against us in this business till we have been heard.”²

So many protests soon reached the House of Commons against

¹ Rushworth, *Historical Collections*, I, 21-23.

² Public Record Office, London, I. S. P. Dom. James I, V. 127, 92.

the monopoly secured by the Council of New England that on April 17th an act was introduced entitled, "An act for the freer liberty of fishing and fishing voyages to be made and performed on the seacoasts and places of Newfoundland, Virginia and New England and other coasts and parts of America."¹ Discussion, opened by Sir Edwin Sandys, followed on April 25th. The Journal of the House of Commons dates from about the middle of the preceding century, and contains only very brief notes of what was said in the discussions. Here enough is recorded, however, to show the strong personal interest of the members of the House in the bill as presented, whether for or against. At the close of the debate it was voted to commit the bill to Sir Edwin Sandys for a hearing with reference to it, in which the burgesses of London, York and the seaport towns should have a voice. Apparently no word has come down to us with reference to the hearing; but that it was held hardly admits of a doubt, so strong was the general interest that the discussion had now awakened. The act was again before the House May 24th with amendments, and there was added discussion.

Of course grievances are not the most important concerns in governmental affairs. After a long period, in which James had ruled without a Parliament, there were more urgent matters demanding attention from the members of the House of Commons—matters of state; matters relating to the Protestant religion in England and on the continent; and especially what was known as the "Spanish match," the king being busy in the endeavor to bring about the marriage of Prince Charles with the Spanish infanta, a matter especially objectionable to the Commons and the English people from a religious point of view. In all these matters the members of the House had never before so readily found their voices or spoken with such freedom of speech.

About this time, the Parliament having been in session only a few months, the king let it be known that he was contemplating its adjournment. The Commons asked for a conference with the

¹ *Journal of the House of Commons*, I, 591, 592.

upper House. This had no other result than that the lords requested the king "to forbear the adjournment." James yielded in so far as to grant a continuance of the session for fourteen days; but the Commons were informed that the request was not pleasing to the king, "all power being in him alone to call, adjourn, prorogue and dissolve Parliaments." But even this was not deemed a sufficient rebuke; and the king issued a proclamation "against excess of licentious speech touching state affairs." The people's "inordinate liberty of unreverend speech," he said, "increased daily," and he "threatened severity as well against the concealers of such discourses as against the boldness of audacious tongues and pens."¹

James certainly seemed to be having his own way. Gorges, too, confident of the king's support, having received from the agent of the Pilgrims in London a request for a patent authorizing them to settle at the place in New England where they landed in 1620, had hastened, June 1, 1621, the issue of a patent from the Council of New England, which its members regarded with peculiar satisfaction and good content,"² as Gorges afterward wrote.

Parliament having adjourned to November 14th, the king, by proclamation, prolonged the vacation to February 8th following, stating as a reason for this action "the unseasonableness of the time of year." This added delay was the occasion of bitter resentment on the part of the members of the House of Commons; and the king, altering his resolution, shortened the adjournment to November 20th.³ But it was at once evident that there was to be no farther delay in the matter of the fishing monopoly; for on the day when the sessions of the House were resumed, one of the members moved "to speed the bill," it being stated that Sir Ferdinando Gorges had threatened to send a ship to the New England

¹ Rushworth, *Historical Collections*, I, 35, 36.

² Baxter, *Sir Ferdinando Gorges and His Province of Maine*, II, 47.

³ Rushworth, *Historical Collections*, I, 38, 39.

coast to drive off unlicensed fishing vessels. Sir Edward Coke requested that Gorges' patent should be brought in. December 18th, it was ordered that Sir Ferdinando Gorges and Sir John Bowcer should appear before the House. There is some confusion here in the journal, but at this time action seems to have been taken on the following resolution: "Resolved, English fishermen shall have fishing with all incidents of drying fish, nets, timber, &c. 2d. That the clause of forfeiture, being only by patent and not by act of Parliament, is void."¹ From Gorges himself, also, we have an account of proceedings in the House of Commons in which he was concerned. In fact, he was before that body several times with reference to the patent and its fishing monopoly, in which he maintained that "the enlargement of the king's dominions, with the advancement of religion in those distant parts, are matters of highest consequence, and far exceeding a simple and disorderly course of fishing, which would soon be given over, for that so goodly a coast could not be long left unpeopled by the French, Spanish and Dutch; so that if the plantation be destroyed, the fishing is lost, and then the profit and honor of our nation must perish (in all opinion) both to present and future ages."² Sir Ferdinando also made mention of the heavy losses he had sustained in his efforts to advance the interests of the nation. The Commons, however, insisted that the monopoly, as an offense to the people, must be abandoned. Said Sir Edward Coke, "Shall none visit the seacoast for fishing? This is to make a monopoly upon the seas, which were wont to be free. If you alone are to pack and dry fish, you attempt a monopoly of the wind and sun."³

Although Gorges, in his defense, had failed to satisfy the House of Commons as to the justice of his monopoly, he was well aware that the king would not withdraw his support; and he left the matter in his hands. When Parliament reconvened,

¹ Baxter, *Sir Ferdinando Gorges and His Province of Maine*, I, 125, 162.

² *Ib.*, II, 41.

³ *Ib.*, II, 41-43.

November 20th, the king was not present, but sent a message. In an added statement, the lord treasurer informed the Commons that the treasury was empty, and his majesty much in debt. The Commons replied in a lengthy petition and remonstrance having reference to the causes of threatening conditions in national affairs and their remedies.¹ The king, December 13, 1621, responded in a letter to the House in which he referred to members who "argue and debate publicly of matters far above their reach and capacity, tending to the king's high dishonor and breach of the royal prerogative," and commanded the speaker to inform them in his name not to meddle with governmental matters or deep concerns of state. As they had requested the reasons for the imprisonment of Sir Edwin Sandys, who was in charge of the bill for free fishing, and had been in confinement during the intermission, the king wished the House to know that while it was not because of any misdemeanor on the part of Parliament, the king considered himself free and able to punish any man's misdemeanors during a Parliamentary session or after. Also, as to any petition by the House of Commons, the speaker was to say "that except they reform it before it come to our hands, we will not deign the hearing nor answering of it."²

The Commons, in their reply, insisted that the matters brought to the attention of the king in their petition were such as at no time could be regarded as unfit for consideration by Parliament. The king's words seemed to abridge their ancient freedom of speech in debate. This brought from the king another and even more characteristic reply. "We wish you to remember," he said, "that we are an old and experienced King, needing no such lessons, being in our conscience freest of any alive from hearing or trusting idle reports, which so many of your House as are nearest to us can bear witness unto you, if you would give as good ear to them, as you do to some tribunitial orators among you. . . . We have judged your petition unlawful and unworthy

¹ Rushworth, *Historical Collections*, I, 39-43.

² *Ib.*, I, 43, 44.

of an answer . . . for in the body of your petition, you usurp upon our Prerogative Royal, and meddle with things far above your reach."¹

On the 19th of December, Prince Charles having delivered to the clerk of the House the commission for an adjournment to February 8, 1622, the Commons, in vindication of their Parliamentary rights and privileges, prepared and entered upon their journal a "Protestation," in which, replying to the demands and threats of the king, they declared: "That the liberties, franchises, privileges and jurisdictions of Parliament are the ancient and undoubted birthright and inheritance of the subjects of England; and that the arduous and urgent affairs concerning the King, State and defense of the Realm, and of the Church of England, and the maintenance and making of laws, and redress of mischiefs and grievances which daily happen within this Realm, are proper subjects and matter of counsel and debate in Parliament." The "Protestation" also asserted the right of the members to freedom of speech in the consideration of these matters, also freedom from impeachment, imprisonment and molestation, other than by censure of the House itself, for any speaking, reasoning or declaring in matters touching the Parliament or the business of Parliament.²

Having been informed of this action of the Commons, the king, in the presence of Prince Charles, all the members of the Privy Council and the six judges then in London, sent for the clerk of the House and called for the journal. When he arrived and the journal was in the king's hands, after referring to some of the entries and calling attention to the "Protestation," declaring it "invalid, annulled, void, of no effect," the king tore out the page on which the "Protestation" was written, saying, "I will govern according to the common weal, but not according to the common will." Evidently the stage had been set for an impressive scene. It was impressive. But the impression made upon

¹ Rushworth, *Historical Collections*, I, 47-52.

² *Ib.*, I, 53.

the House of Commons and the country was not that which James designed. To him and his followers it was a forceful display of the royal "prerogative"; and the action of the king ended with the issue of an order to the Council by James that the king's act should be entered "in the register of Council causes." Then followed the dissolution of Parliament. Two of the most prominent members of the House of Commons were sent to the Tower, while other members were imprisoned elsewhere or sent out of the country.¹ All this, and James' mutilation of the journal, made an impression by no means favorable to the king. Before the century closed the last of the Stuarts was in exile. As history now writes the story of the "Protestation" it is in the words of one of the most honored of England's recent historians: "In his anger with the House of Commons James might tear the 'Protestation' from its journal, but there were pages in the record of the Parliament of 1621 which he could never tear out."²

Having now again taken matters into his own hands, the king proceeded to rule without a Parliament. That body had been adjourned to February 18, 1622; but, January 6th, James dissolved it by proclamation; and from December, 1621, there is no record in the journal of the House of Commons until February 19, 1624,³ a period of more than two years. Gorges, accordingly, was now at liberty, without Parliamentary interference, to carry into effect his renewed projects with reference to his colonial interests.

Meanwhile, the attention of Sir William Alexander of Scotland, later earl of Sterling, had been directed by Claude de la Tour, a French explorer, to territory now known as Nova Scotia; and Sir William, in his desire to secure it, made use of Captain John Mason, who had been English governor of Newfoundland a few years, but was now in England. Mason suggested to Sir William that Gorges might be able to assist in the matter, as a

¹ Rushworth, *Historical Collections*, I, 53-55.

² Green, *Short History of England*, 493.

³ Rushworth, *Historical Collections*, I, 115.

part of the desired territory was included in the territory recently granted to the Council for New England.¹ Sir William Alexander's relations to King James were such that Gorges deemed it expedient to yield without opposition, and September 10, 1621, in the royal charter of Nova Scotia, a considerable slice of the territory granted to the Council of New England was given to Sir William.² The charter made the St. Croix river to its "remotest source or fountain" the western boundary of Nova Scotia; and this river has served as the basis of negotiations in all boundary differences that have arisen since.

It was at this time and in this way that Gorges made Mason's acquaintance, and the two were not long in discovering that in aim and purpose they had much in common. Both were ardent royalists, both had seen service under the crown, Gorges in the army and Mason in the navy, and both were deeply interested in new-world enterprises as having relation to the advancement of the national domain and of national honor. Captain Mason had acquired valuable experience in such undertakings. As governor of Newfoundland he had explored the coast and harbors of the island, gathering information for a map, which he afterward published. He also extended his explorations to the interior of the country under his control. From these materials he wrote a description of the island and its resources, which he sent to a friend in Scotland, and it was published in 1620 under the title, *A Brief Discourse of the Newfoundland*. Mason's service in that island, therefore, had admirably fitted him for added service in connection with colonizing efforts farther down the American coast.³

By this time, the Leyden Pilgrims having established themselves firmly at Plymouth, Gorges and Mason evidently considered that

¹ Baxter, *Sir Ferdinando Gorges and His Province of Maine*, II, 55, 56.

² *Farnham Papers*, I, 57-60.

³ For an extended work on Captain John Mason, containing a memoir by Charles W. Tuttle and historical illustrations by John Ward Dean, see *Capt. John Mason*, published by the Prince Society, Boston, 1887.

no time was to be lost in securing a portion of New England territory for colonial settlements of their own. Accordingly, in response to their application, the Great Council of New England, August 10, 1622, granted to Sir Ferdinando Gorges and Captain John Mason all that part of "the maine land in New England lying upon the sea coast betwixt the rivers of Merrimack and Sagadahock and to the furtherest heads of the said rivers and so forwards up into the land westward until threescore miles be finished from the first entrance of the aforesaid rivers," which "the said Sir Ferdinando Gorges and Captain John Mason, with the consent of the president and Council, intend to name the Province of Maine."¹

In this grant the designation, "Province of Maine," is used for the first time as the name of the territory described in the grant. We have here, also, the source of this designation. Of the two grantees, Gorges and Mason, we shall most naturally think of the former as suggesting the designation to the Council of New England. With that territory, now a province, Gorges' thoughts, purposes, hopes, had largely been associated for nearly twenty years. In that time he had seen many a dark hour because of losses and other disappointments. Now, a new day seemed to be dawning, and an opportunity appeared that promised much in connection with new endeavors in association with Mason.

In the designation, "Province of Maine, Sullivan, in his *History of the District of Maine*, finds a compliment to Henrietta Maria, the queen of Charles I, who owned as her private estate in France a province called the Province of Mayne.² In an anniversary address before this society, September 6, 1846, Hon. George Folsom, referring to Sullivan's statement, added, "Such is the prevailing impression as to the origin of the name finally given by Gorges to his province; but unfortunately for its accuracy," he said, "the Province of Maine in France did not appear-

¹ *Farnham Papers*, I, 67, 68.

² Sullivan, *History of the District of Maine*, 307.

tain to Queen Henrietta Maria, but to the crown; nor is it discoverable that she possessed any interest in that province."¹ Mr. Folsom left the matter there apparently without any attempt to seek a better explanation. The facts seem to be these: At the time when the grant to Gorges and Mason received the designation, "Province of Maine," King James was bending all his energies in an endeavor to arrange for Prince Charles what he called a "match" with the Spanish infanta. A petition from the House of Commons, objecting to such a "match" in the interest of Protestant England, drew from the king the reproach, "You usurp upon our Prerogative Royal, and meddle with things far above your reach."² Notwithstanding, later Prince Charles and the duke of Buckingham went to Spain intent on winning the infanta. October 5, 1623, they returned to England bringing a message of defeat. With the opening of a new Parliament, February 19, 1624, King James, acknowledging the failure, left the way open for some other marriage arrangement, and it was not until 1625, and after the death of James, that Henrietta Maria, daughter of Henry IV of France, became the wife of Charles.

The designation, "Province of Maine," in 1622, therefore, could have had no complimentary significance to the queen of Charles I. Nor have we to look far for the word "Maine" as used in the grant of the "Province of Maine" to Gorges and Mason. In the first decade of the 17th century the voyagers and explorers who visited our coast had need of a name for it as it rose from the sea on their approach. Outlying islands they mention as islands; but the land to them was the "main" or "maine land," and so they called it in their *Relations* and *Narrations*. Pring, in his account of his approach to the coast in 1603, refers to it as the "maine Land," also "the Mayne." Rosier, in his narrative of Waymouth's visit here in 1605, mentions "the maine land" as seen from his anchorage north of Monhegan on the arrival of the Archangel. Sometimes "main" is without the

¹ *Collections Maine Historical Society*, First Series, II, 58, note.

² Rushworth, *Historical Collections*, I, 47.

final "e," as in the mention of the river that "runneth up into the main." So, also, in the *Relation of the Popham Colony*, we have the designation, "the main Land," in its reference to the land as seen from the sea on the approach of the colonists. Again, when King James, in the great charter of 1620, granted to the Council of New England territory from 40 to 48 degrees of latitude, he also made mention of "Maine Lands" and "Land upon the Maine." What other designation, therefore, could the Council of New England, in 1622, more naturally use in their grant of a province to Gorges and Mason than the designation, "Province of Maine," inserting in the title the word that had been used so long in any mention of the territory conveyed?

Gorges now had good reasons for encouragement in his new colonizing undertakings. The Pilgrims at Plymouth, notwithstanding the loss of more than one-half of their number in the severe winter that followed the landing, did not turn back, as did the Popham colonists. Receiving from year to year additions to their number from Old England, they were laying strongly and securely the foundations of their settlement. Accordingly, and for the purpose of furnishing information as widely as possible, Gorges prepared for publication a *Briefe Relation of the Discovery and Plantation of New England*, covering the years from 1607 to 1622. Gorges' name, it is true, had no place on the title-page of the publication, and the *Relation*, dedicated to Prince Charles, appeared as proceeding from the president and Council of New England; but the style and language throughout resemble so closely Gorges' style and language that the authorship is unmistakable; and Mr. Baxter, accordingly, gives it a place in his *Sir Ferdinando Gorges and His Province of Maine* as a welcome authentic production by Gorges. A large part of the *Relation* is devoted to a statement of what had been done on the New England coast by earlier adventurers, and of the advantages the province offered for added colonization efforts. But, as a province cannot exist without government, announcement was made that the territory of New England was to be divided into counties,

baronries, hundreds and the like, with officers of various kinds, lords of counties, deputies, stewards, comptrollers, treasurers, etc., also courts and their officers. The aim, Gorges said, was to give content to all. It was certainly a pleasing picture that was presented. "Such as are truly pious shall find here the opportunity to put in practice the works of piety, both in building of Churches, and raising of Colleges for the breeding of youth or maintenance of Divines and other learned men. If they be such as affect Glory, and to continue their memory to future ages, they may have here the means to raise Houses, Parishes, yea Towns, or Provinces, to their names and Posterity. Do they aim at wealth? here is the way for their industry to satiate their appetites in that, if they be not unsatiable. Do they long after pleasure? here is as much to be had as may content any, not merely voluptuous, or only prodigals. Do they aspire to be commanders? here is the place where they may have command of their own friends, or tenants, if they be of any worth, or means extraordinary wherewith to transport any numbers. If otherwise of experience and vertue, it is likely they may attain places of government for the public state. So, as you see, there wants no occasions or opportunity to invite or give satisfaction to such as have patience to attend the time."

What followed? To give effect to these enlarged plans and purposes with reference to New England, Gorges' younger son, Captain Robert Gorges, was placed in charge of the undertaking, the Council of New England having granted to him a patent November 3, 1622 (and therefore only a few months later than the grant of the Province of Maine to his father and Captain Robert Mason), conveying to him land in New England, on "the northeast side of Massachusetts Bay," between the Charles river and Nahant, and inland ten English miles, together with the adjoining islands. He was made also governor and lieutenant general of New England, with Captain Frances West, Captain Christopher Levett and the Governor of New Plymouth as his councilors. West, also, was appointed admiral of New England,

with Captain Thomas Squibb as assistant. Also, Rev. William Morrell was added, having charge of ecclesiastical matters in New England.

In the grant of the Province of Maine to Gorges and Mason, the president and Council of New England authorized Governor Robert Gorges to deliver full and peaceable possession of the territory to the grantees or to their attorney or attorneys. Governor Gorges' arrival in New England, about the middle of September, 1623, bringing with him, says Bradford, "sundry passengers and families," intending "to begin a plantation."¹ He spent two weeks at Plymouth as a guest of the Pilgrims, and then proceeded to the mouth of the Piscataqua, where, in the spring of that year,² David Thomson had established a small colony. Here Governor Gorges met West and Levett, also two members of the Plymouth colony as members of the governor's council, and delivered possession of the Province of Maine through Thomson, who, as the agent of Gorges and Mason, had been duly authorized to receive it. Levett was then on the coast with reference to a grant of six thousand acres he had obtained within the limits of the province. Following the delivery transaction and other matters, he ranged the coast from the Piscataqua to Cape Newagen,³ finding no settlers and only occasional English fishing and trading vessels. Having decided upon territory in the vicinity of what is now Portland as the location of his six thousand acres, he returned to England, leaving ten men on House Island, intending, when he had secured a sufficient number of colonists, to

¹ Bradford, *History of Plymouth Plantation*, 178.

² *Capt. John Mason, the Founder of New Hampshire*, Prince Society, 18.

³ Levett wrote "Capemanwagen." Territory between the Sheepscot and Damariscotta rivers has long been known as Cape Newagen or Newagen, the name probably being of Indian origin. Mr. Baxter, in his *Christopher Levett of York*, Gorges Society, Vol. V, 101, note, states that "the name has disappeared from the region to which it was applied." This is true of Levett's "Capemanwagen," but the *Maine Register* shows that Newagen is still a designation of a part of the town of Southport and has a post office known as Newagen.

return and establish them upon the grant. But the situation in New England and England was now rapidly changing. From New England Robert Gorges, and the most of his administrative officers also, returned to England, the governor, as Bradford says, "having scarcely saluted ye cuntrie in his Governmente, not finding the state of things hear to answer his qualitie & condition. The people [*i. e.*, those who came with Governor Gorges as colonists] dispersed them selves, some went for England, others for Virginia, some few remained, and were helped with supplies from hence."¹

But, having firmly secured large territorial interests here, what could Gorges and Mason do in the hope of planting prosperous settlements within their limits? In England, as to national affairs, conditions were certainly unfavorable for even any efforts on their part. Both were Stuart royalists, and Gorges' prominence in obtaining from the Council of New England the fishing monopoly, with royal support, had shown that he was not at all in sympathy with the liberal aspirations of the English people now increasingly in evidence. Then, too, in 1624, England had on its hands a war with Spain as the result of the ill-feeling between the two kingdoms following the failure of James and Charles to bring about the Spanish "match." Under such circumstances, what else could Gorges do than loyally and wholeheartedly throw himself into a war in which Charles and the duke of Buckingham had involved the nation? Gorges' letters to the king and Buckingham, discovered by Mr. Baxter while in England, show how actively Sir Ferdinando was employed in abundant labors for royal success. Again, in 1626, while the war with Spain was still in progress, England became involved in a war with France also; and Gorges, with added war duties laid upon him, found it even more difficult to find time in which to give any attention to the interests of the Province of Maine. This was also true of Captain John Mason, who equally was in close relations with the king and the duke of Buckingham. In

¹ Bradford, *History of Plymouth Plantation*, 184, 185.

fact, it was in Mason's house, at the great naval port of Portsmouth, that the assassination of the duke occurred, August 23, 1628, bringing the latter's powerful hold on James and Charles to a tragic end.

Some fishing and trading vessels still continued to make their way to Monhegan and Damariscove, but of endeavors to bring hither colonists, as the plans of Gorges and Mason in 1622 contemplated, we hear nothing until the wars with Spain and France were drawing to a close. Christopher Levett, still in England, now appealed to the king for assistance, in order that he might make use of his grant of 1623; and Charles responded by a proclamation in Levett's behalf. The people, however, paid little attention to the king's words. Why should they, with Charles as deaf to their grievances as was James, his father? The king had asked the Commons for subsidies, in order that he might meet the war expenses of the nation; and when the House refused to listen unless the king would first give his attention to the people's grievances, Charles proceeded to run the autocratic course of his father, but at a more rapid pace. His first Parliament met June 18, 1625. "We can hope everything from the king who now governs us," exclaimed Sir Benjamin Rudyerd, giving expression to hopes that soon were found to be vain. First of all, the purpose of the House of Commons to consider grievances enraged the king. The character of Charles was soon even more clearly revealed. "England," said Sir Robert Phelps, "is the last monarchy that yet retains her liberties. Let them not perish now." Dissolution followed August 12, 1625. Charles' second Parliament assembled February 6, 1626. Again, and early, the attention of the king was called to grievances, but he showed no change in his attitude in the presence of these reminders; and Mr. Whitby, May 24th, insisting on action for "free fishing" on the American coast, referred to the king's objectionable answer as an added "grievance." No speeches or messages from the crown moved the Commons from the position they had taken, and Charles brought his second Parliament to an end on June 15th

following. His third Parliament is the Parliament of the "Petition of Right"—the petition that, when passed, "set all London astir with bells and bonfires, and soon stirred the hearts of the people of England to its remotest hamlet." Its opening words should be repeated here: "That no man hereafter be compelled to make or yield any gift, loan, benevolence, tax, or such like charge, without common consent by act of Parliament; and that none be called to make answer, or take such oath, or to give attendance, or confined, or otherwise molested or disquieted concerning the same, or for refusal thereof; and that no freeman, in any such manner as is before mentioned, be imprisoned or detained." These words, denying the king's right to raise money for the expenses of the government in any other way than by the action of Parliament, are of deep significance as to the attitude of the House of Commons. Ship-money was one of the expedients which Charles, as well as James, his father, employed in raising revenue without the consent of Parliament. It was a tax, levied by the king, which must be paid by the citizen taxed or his property would be seized and sold for payment. How the tyrant spirit of the Stuarts manifested itself in this matter of an unauthorized tax! That John Hampden, one of the leaders of Parliament at this time, resisted payment of the ship-money, and that one of his fields was seized and sold in payment of the tax, is one of the pages in the history of England that every English schoolboy knows. The incident also burned itself into English literature for all time, when, a little more than a century later, Thomas Gray, in his immortal "Elegy in a Country Churchyard," gave John Hampden a place with Milton and Cromwell in that period of England's storm and stress, recalling all three in the familiar lines concerning possibly some of like heroic spirit in the quiet graves in Stoke Pogis churchyard:

"Some village Hampden, who, with dauntless breast,
The little tyrant of his fields withstood;
Some mute inglorious Milton here may rest,
Some Cromwell, guiltless of his country's blood."

But we must not lose sight of the petition of the Commons. The lords wished to amend the objectionable petition so that it would give to the king "Sovereign Power." The Commons had no thought of intrusting any such power to Charles. "Sovereign Power!" said Mr. Alford. "By this we shall acknowledge a regal as well as a legal power. Let us give the king that the law gives him, and no more."¹ Accordingly, Parliament and Charles having drifted so far apart, dissolution by the king followed, March 2, 1629; and it was the last Parliament in England for more than eleven years.

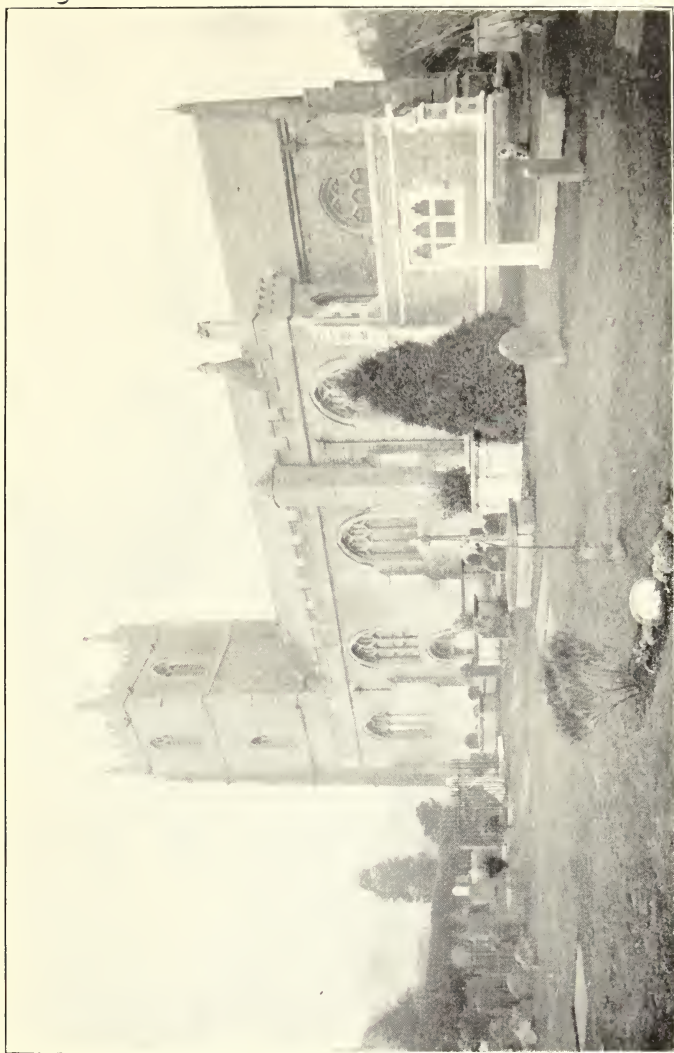
Dissolution under such circumstances meant that England was no longer under a government of law, but a government of the crown. The members of the House of Commons, returning to their homes, at once acquainted their constituents with this situation of their national affairs. Is it any wonder that between 1629 (the year of the "Petition") and 1640, when emigration was restricted by the government, more than twenty thousand of the people of England, largely Puritans, having lost confidence in their own institutions and government—nearly one hundred of them sons of the universities of Cambridge and Oxford—turned their faces toward the new world, in order that here they might establish for themselves conditions denied to them in their own beloved land? In vain Gorges and Mason, now relieved from war service and again interested in measures for bringing into their own territory permanent settlers, directed their attention to colonizing efforts. The tide of emigration, however, flowing so strongly toward Massachusetts Bay, failed to reach the shores of the Province of Maine. A few grants of land in that province were made to individuals beginning in 1630; but we do not read of any large number of settlers at the time of the Puritan emigration, 1629–1640. Personally, both Gorges and Mason were wholly irreproachable in character so far as now appears. As Stuart royalists, however, rendering to Charles full allegiance and strong support in his plans and purposes, they were entirely

¹Rushworth, *Historical Collections*, I, 567, 568.

out of touch with the dissatisfied Puritans, who were seeking homes on this side of the sea. To the grantees the outlook certainly was dark, but they met the situation resolutely. In 1629, they divided their province, Gorges retaining the part between the Piscataqua and Sagadahoc rivers, while the remaining portion between the Piscataqua and Merrimac rivers, known as New Hampshire, was granted by the Council of New England to Mason. Mason died in December, 1635. Gorges lingered through the Civil War in England and its waning fortunes. Both are best remembered to-day because of their relation to the beginnings of Maine and New Hampshire. Sir Ferdinando's latest work was his *Briefe Narration* of the story of his long-continued services in behalf of American colonization. Its closing words are worthy of remembrance on this tercentenary of the grant of the Province of Maine: "But I end, and leave all to him, who is the only author of all goodness, and knows best his own time to bring his will to be made manifest, and appoints his instruments for the accomplishing thereof, to whose pleasure it becomes every one of us to submit ourselves, as to that mighty God, and great and gracious Lord, to whom all glory doth belong." ¹

Gorges died at Ashton Court, the residence of his wife, who was the widow of Sir Hugh Smyth. His will is dated May 4, 1647. The date of his burial is May 14th. His widow died in 1658. Both Sir Ferdinando and his widow were buried in the Smyth vault in the near-by parish church at Long Ashton. Ashton Court is still in the possession of the Smyth family. In its broad ancestral acres it stands far back from the public highway not very remote from Bristol. With its beautiful gardens and fine old trees it is one of the most attractive of old English residences. Designed by Inigo Jones it was erected in 1634.

¹Baxter, *Sir Ferdinando Gorges and His Province of Maine*, II, 81.



CHURCH AT LONG ASHTON NEAR BRISTOL, IN WHICH SIR FERDINANDO GORGES WAS BURIED.

THE
PUBLIC
GALLERY

ORIGINAL NARRATIVES OF EVENTS
IN THE PERIOD
1605-1622.

A
TRUE RELATION
of the most prosperous voyage
made this present yeere 1605,
by Captaine *George Weymouth,*
in the Discouery of the land
of *Virginia:*

Where he discovered 60 miles vp
a most excellent River; to-
gether with a most
fertile land.

Written by JAMES ROSIER,
a Gentleman employed
in the voyage.



LONDINI
Impensis GEOR. BISHOP.
1605.

TITLE PAGE OF ROSIER'S RELATION.

BOSTON
PUBLIC
LIBRARY

ROSIER'S RELATION OF WAYMOUTH'S VOYAGE AND EXPLORATION, 1605.

George Waymouth was a native of Cockington, Devonshire. There was a James Rosier in Gosnold's exploration on the New England coast in 1602, and it seems probable that he is the one mentioned in connection with Waymouth's voyage. The *Relation* was printed in London in 1605. A copy was printed by the Massachusetts Historical Society in Vol. VIII, Third Series, of its Collections, and was reprinted from that source with notes in 1860 by Captain George Prince, of Bath, Maine. In 1887, the *Relation* was published by the Gorges Society from an original copy in the John Carter Brown library, Brown University, Providence, R. I., the reprint being accompanied with introductions, notes, etc., by Henry S. Burrage. There is also a careful reprint of the *Relation* from the same source in Winship's *Sailors' Narratives of New England Voyages*, Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston, 1905.

TRUE RELATION OF WAYMOUTH'S VOYAGE,
1605.

A True Relation of the most prosperous voyage made this present yeere 1605, by Captaine George Waymouth, in the Discovery of the Land of Virginia:

Where he discovered 60 miles up a most excellent River; together with a most fertile land.

Written by James Rosier, a Gentleman employed in the voyage, Londini, Impensis Geor. Bishop, 1605.

TO THE READER.

Being employed in this Voyage by the right honourable Thomas Arundell Baron of Warder, to take due notice, and make true report of the discovery therein performed: I became very diligent to observe (as much as I could) whatsoever was materiall or of consequence in the businesse which I collected into this briefe summe, intending upon our returne to publish the same. But he soone changed the course of his intendments; and long before our arrivall in England had so farre engaged himselfe with the Archduke, that he was constrained to relinquish this action. But the commodities and profits of the countrey, together with the fitnessse of plantation, being by some honourable Gentlemen of good woorth and qualitie, and Merchants of good sufficiency and judgment duly considered, have at their owne charge (intending both their private and the common benefit of their countrey) undertaken the transporting of a Colony for the plantation thereof; being much encouraged thereunto by the gracious favour of the KINGS MAJESTY himselfe, and divers Lords of his Highnesse most Honourable Privie Councill. After these purposed designes were concluded, I was animated

to publish this briefe Relation, and not before; because some for-
 rein Nation (being fully assured of the fruitfulnessse of the coun-
 trie) have hoped hereby to gaine some knowledge of the place,
 seeing they could not allure our Captaine or any speciall man of
 our Company to combine with them for their direction, nor
 obtaine their purpose, in conveying away our Salvages, which
 was busily in practise. And this is the cause that I have neither
 written of the latitude or variation most exactly observed by
 our Captaine with sundrie instruments, which together with
 his perfect Geographically Map of the country, he entendeth
 hereafter to set forth. I have likewise purposely omitted here
 to adde a collection of many words in their language to the num-
 ber of foure or five hundred, as also the names of divers of their
 governours, as well their friends as their enemies: being reserved
 to be made knowen for the benefit of those that shal goe in the
 next Voyage. But our particular proceedings in the whole Dis-
 coverie, the commodious situation of the River, the fertilitie of
 the land, with the profits there to be had, and here reported, I
 refer to be verified by the whole Company, as being eye-witnesses
 of my words, and most of them neere inhabitants upon the
 Thames. So with my prayers to God for the conversion of so
 ingenious and well-disposed people, and for the prosperous suc-
 cessive events of the noble intenders the prosecution thereof,
 I rest

Your friend

J. R.

A TRUE RELATION

*of Captaine George Waymouth his Voyage, made this present yeere
 1605; in the Discoverie of the North part of Virginia.*

Upon Tuesday the 5 day of March, about ten a clocke afore
 noone, we set saile from Ratcliffe,¹ and came to an anker that
 tide about two a clocke before Gravesend.

From thence the 10 of March being Sunday at night we

¹ A hamlet on the Thames below London.

anckered in the Downes: and there rode till the next day about three a clocke after noone, when with a scant winde we set saile; and by reason the winde continued Southwardly, we were beaten up and doune: but on Saturday the 16 day about foure a clocke after noon we put into Dartmouth Haven,¹ where the continuance of the winde at South and Southwest constrained us to ride till the last of this moneth. There we shipped some of our men and supplied necessaries for our Ship and Voyage.

Upon Easter day, being the last of March, the winde comming at North-North-East, about five a clocke after noone we wayed anker, and put to sea, In the name of God, being well victualled and furnished with munition and all necessaries: Our whole Company being but 29 persons; of whom I may boldly say, few voyages have beene manned forth with better Sea-men generally in respect of our small number.

Munday the next day, being the first of Aprill, by sixe a clocke in the morning we were sixe leagues South-South-East from the Lizarde.

At two a clocke in the afternoone this day, the weather being very faire, our Captaine for his owne experience and others with him sounded, and had sixe and fiftie fathoms and a halfe. The sounding was some small blacke perrie sand, some reddish sand, a match or two, with small shels called Saint James his Shels.

The foureteenth of Aprill being Sunday, betweene nine and ten of the clocke in the morning our Captaine descried the Iland Cuervo:² which bare South-west and by West, about seven leagues from us: by eleven of the clocke we descried Flores to the Southward of Cuervo, as it lieth: by foure a clocke in the afternoone we brought Cuervo due South from us within two leagues of the shore, but we touched not, because the winde was faire, and we thought our selves sufficiently watered and woodded.

Heere our Captaine observed the Sunne, and found himselfe

¹ On the southern coast of England, two hundred and twenty-nine miles from London.

² Corvo, one of the Azores islands.

in the latitude of 40 degrees and 7 minutes: so he judged the North part of Cuervo to be in 40 degrees. After we had kept our course about a hundred leagues from the Ilands, by continuall Southerly windes we were forced and driven from the Southward, whither we first intended. And when our Captaine by long beating saw it was but in vaine to strive with windes, not knowing Gods purposes heerein to our further blessing, (which after by his especiall direction wee found) he thought best to stand as nigh as he could by the winde to recover what land we might first discover.

Munday, the 6 of May, being in the latitude of 39 and a halfe about ten a clocke afore noone, we came to a riplin, which we discerned a head our ship, which is a breach of water caused either by a fall, or by some meeting of currents, which we judged this to be; for the weather being very faire, and a small gale of winde, we sounded and found no ground in a hundred fathoms.

Munday, the 13 of May, about eleven a clocke afore noone, our Captaine, judging we were not farre from land, sounded, and had a soft oaze in a hundred and sixty fathoms. At fowre a clocke after noone we sounded againe, and had the same oaze in a hundred fathoms.

From ten a clocke that night till three a clocke in the morning, our Captaine tooke in all sailes and lay at hull, being desirous to fall with the land in the day time, because it was an unknowen coast, which it pleased God in his mercy to grant us, otherwise we had run our ship upon the hidden rockes and perished all. For when we set saile we sounded in 100 fathoms: and by eight a clock, having not made above five or six leagues, our Captaine upon a sudden change of water (supposing verily he saw the sand) presently sounded, and had but five fathoms. Much marvelling because we saw no land, he sent one to the top, who thence descried a whitish sandy cliffe,¹ which bare West-North-

¹Sankaty Head, the eastern extremity of Nantucket. Waymouth approached the Great Rip, and found himself on what is now known as Rose and Crown Shoal.

West about six leagues off from us: but coming neerer within three or fowre leagues, we saw many breaches still neerer the land: at last we espied a great breach a head us al along the shore, into which before we should enter, our Captaine thought best to hoist out his ship boate and sound it. Which if he had not done, we had beene in great danger: for he bare up the ship, as neere as he durst after the boate: untill Thomas Cam, his mate, being in the boat, called to him to tacke about and stand off, for in this breach he had very showld water, two fathoms and lesse upon rockes, and sometime they supposed they saw the rocke within three or fowre foote, whereon the sea made a very strong breach: which we might discern (from the top) to run along as we sailed by it 6 or 7 leagues to the Southward. This was in the latitude of 41 degrees, 20 minuts: wherefore we were constrained to put backe againe from the land: and sounding, (the weather being very faire and a small winde) we found our selves embaied with continuall showldes and rockes in a most uncertaine ground, from five or sixe fathoms, at the next cast of the lead we should have 15 and 18 fathoms. Over many which we passed, and God so blessed us, that we had wind and weather as faire as poore men in this distresse could wish: whereby we both perfectly discerned every breach, and with the winde were able to turne, where we saw most hope of safest passage. Thus we parted from the land, which we had not so much before desired, and at the first sight rejoiced, as now we all joiffully praised God, that it had pleased him to deliver us from so imminent danger.

Heere we found great store of excellent Cod fish, and saw many Whales, as we had done two or three daies before.

We stood off all that night, and the next day being Wednesday; but the wind still continuing between the points of South-South-West, and West-South-West: so as we could not make any way to the Southward, in regard of our great want of water and wood (which was now spent) we much desired land and there-

fore sought for it, where the wind would best suffer us to refresh our selves.

Thursday, the 16 of May, we stood in directly with the land, and much marvelled we descried it not, wherein we found our sea charts very false, putting land where none is.

Friday the 17 of May, about sixe a clocke at night we descried the land, which bare from us North-North-East; but because it blew a great gale of winde, the sea very high and neere night, not fit to come upon an unknowen coast, we stood off till two a clocke in the morning, being Saturday: then standing in with it againe, we descried it by eight a clocke in the morning, bearing North-East from us. It appeared a meane high land, as we after found it, being but an Iland¹ of some six miles in compasse, but I hope the most fortunate ever yet discovred. About twelve a clocke that day, we came to an anker on the North side of this Iland, about a league from the shore. About two a clocke our Captaine with twelve men rowed in his ship boat to the shore, where we made no long stay, but laded our boat with dry wood of olde trees upon the shore side, and returned to our ship, where we rode that night.

This Iland is woody, grouen with Firre, Birch, Oke and Beech, as farre as we saw along the shore; and so likely to be within. On the verge grow Gooseberries, Strawberries, Wild pease and Wild rose bushes. The water issued fourth downe the Rocky cliffes in many places: and much fowle of divers kinds breed upon the shore and rocks.

While we were at shore, our men aboard with a few hooks got above thirty great Cods and Hadocks, which gave us a taste of the great plenty of fish which we found afterward wheresoever we went upon the coast.

From hence² we might discern the maine land from the West-South-West to the East-North-East, and a great way (as it

¹ Monhegan, off the coast of Maine.

² Possibly from Monhegan, but naturally from the deck of the Archangel (name ascertained from other sources) at its anchorage north of the island.

then seemed, and as we after found it) up into the maine we might discern very high mountaines,¹ though the maine seemed but low land; which gave us a hope it would please God to direct us to the discoverie of some good; although wee were driven by winds farre from that place, whither (both by our direction and desire) we ever intended to shape the course of our voyage.

The next day being Whit-Sunday; because we rode too much open to the sea and windes, we weyed anker about twelve a clocke, and came along to the other Ilands more adjoining to the maine,² and in the rode directly with the mountaines, about three leagues from the first Iland where we had ankered.

When we came neere unto them (sounding all along in a good depth) our Captaine manned his ship-boat and sent her before with Thomas Cam one of his Mates, whom he knew to be of good experience, to sound and search between the Ilands for a place safe for our shippe to ride in; in the meane while we kept aloofe at sea, having given them in the boat a token to weffe in the ship, if he found a convenient Harbour; which it pleased God to send us, farre beyond our expectation, in a most safe birth defended from all windes, in an excellent depth of water for ships of any burthen, in six, seven, eight, nine and ten fathoms upon a clay oaze very tough.

We all with great joy praised God for his unspeakable goodness, who had from so apparent danger delivered us, and directed us upon this day into so secure an Harbour: in remembrance whereof we named it Pentecost harbor,³ we arriving there that day out of our last Harbour in England, from whence we set saile upon Easterday.

About foure a clocke, after we were ankered and well mored,

¹ Union and Camden mountains.

² The St. George's islands, sixteen in number, are in the direction indicated.

³ St. George's harbor, which fully answers the requirements of the *Relation*.

our Captaine with halfe a dozen of our Company went on shore¹ to seeke fresh watering, and a convenient place to set together a pinnesse, which we brought in pieces out of England; both which we found very fitting.

Upon this Iland, as also upon the former, we found (at our first comming to shore) where fire had beene made: and about the place were very great egge shelles bigger than goose egges, fish bones, and as we judged, the bones of some beast.

Here we espied Cranes stalking on the shore of a little Iland adjoining; where we after saw they used to breed.

Whitsun-munday, the 20 day of May, very early in the morning, our Captaine caused the pieces of the pinnesse to be carried a shore, where while some were busied about her, others digged welles to receive the fresh water, which we found issuing downe out of the land in many places. Heere I cannot omit (for foolish feare of imputation of flattery) the painfull industry of our Captaine, who as at sea he is alwayes most carefull and vigilant, so at land he refuseth no paines; but his labour was ever as much or rather more than any mans: which not only encourageth others with better content, but also effecteth much with great expedition.

In digging we found excellent clay for bricke or tile.

The next day we finished a well of good and wholesome cleere water in a great empty caske, which we left there. We cut yards, waste trees, and many necessaries for our ship, while our Carpenter and Cooper laboured to fit and furnish forth the shallop.

This day our boat went out about a mile from our ship, and in small time with two or three hooks was fished sufficiently for our whole Company three dayes, with great Cod, Haddocke, and Thornebacke.

And towards night we drew with a small net of twenty fathoms very nigh the shore: we got about thirty very good and great Lobsters, many Rockfish, some Plaise, and other small fishes,

¹ Allen's island.

and fishes called Lumpes, verie pleasant to the taste: and we generally observed, that all the fish, of what kinde soever we tooke, were well fed, fat, and sweet in taste.

Wednesday, the 22 of May, we felled and cut wood for our ships use, cleansed and scoured our wels, and digged a plot of ground, wherein, amongst some garden seeds, we sowed peaze and barley, which in sixteen dayes grew eight inches above ground; and so continued growing every day halfe an inch, although this was but the crust of the ground, and much inferior to the mould we after found in the maine.

Friday the 24 of May, after we had made an end of cutting wood, and carying water aboard our shippe, with fourteene Shot and Pikes we marched about and thorow part of two of the Ilands; the bigger of which we judged to be foure or five miles in compasse, and a mile broad.

The profits and fruits which are naturally on these Ilands are these:

All along the shore and some space within, where the wood hindereth not, grow plentifully

- Rasberries.
- Gooseberries.
- Strawberries.
- Roses.
- Currants.
- Wild-Vines.
- Angelica.

Within the Ilands growe wood of sundry sorts, some very great, and all tall:

- Birch.
- Beech.
- Ash.
- Maple.
- Spruce.
- Cherry-tree.
- Yew.
- Oke very great and good.
- Firre-tree, out of which

issueth Turpentine in so marvellous plenty, and so sweet, as

our Chirurgeon and others affirmed they never saw so good in England. We pulled off much Gumme congealed on the outside of the barke, which smelled like Frankincense. This would be a great benefit for making Tarre and Pitch.

We stayed the longer in this place, not only because of our good Harbour, (which is an excellent comfort) but because every day we did more and more discover the pleasant fruitfulness; insomuch as many of our Companie wished themselves settled heere, not expecting any further hopes, or better discovery to be made.

Heere our men found abundance of great muscels among the rocks; and in some of them many small Pearls: and in one muscell (which we drew up in our net) was found fourteene Pearles, whereof one of prety bignesse and orient; in another above fiftie small Pearles; and if we had had a Drag, no doubt we had found some of great valew, seeing these did certainly shew, that heere they were bred: the shels all glistening with mother of Pearle.

Wednesday, the 29 day, our shallop being now finished, and our Captaine and men furnished to depart with hir from the ship: we set up a crosse¹ on the shore side upon the rockes.

Thursday, the 30 of May, about ten a clock afore noon, our Captaine with 13 men more, in the name of God, and with all our praiers for their prosperous discoverie, and safe returne, departed in the shallop; leaving the ship in a good harbour, which before I mentioned, well mored, and manned with 14 men.

(This day, about five a clocke in the afternoone, we in the

¹This is the only cross Rosier mentions as set up by Waymouth on any island, and Rosier says, farther on in the *Relation*, that no crosses were found that had been set up by others. The Popham colonists, coming to the coast, and anchoring in Pentecost harbor two years later, found a cross on one of the islands forming the harbor, "which we suppose," says the writer of the narrative of the voyage, "was Sett up by George Wayman." In commemoration of Waymouth's erection of a cross on one of the islands enclosing Pentecost harbor, a stone cross was erected on Allen's island in the summer of 1905, the tercentenary of Waymouth's visit to the coast of Maine.

shippe espied three Canoaes comming towards us, which went to the iland adjoining, where they went a shore, and very quickly had made a fire, about which they stood beholding our ships: to whom we made signes with our hands and hats, weffing unto them to come unto us, because we had not seene any of the people yet. They sent one Canoa with three men, one of which, when they came neere unto us, spake in his language very lowd and very boldly: seeming as though he would know why we were there, and by pointing with his oare towards the sea, we conjectured he ment we should be gone. But when we shewed them knives and their use, by cutting of stickes and other trifles, as combs and glasses, they came close aboard our ship, as desirous to entertaine our friendship. To these we gave such things as we perceived they liked, when wee showed them the use: bracelets, rings, peacocke feathers, which they stucke in their haire, and Tabacco pipes. After their departure to their company on the shore, presently came foure other in another Canoa: to whom we gave as to the former, using them with as much kindnes as we could.)

The shape of their body is very proportionable, they are wel countenanced, not very tal nor big, but in stature like to us: they paint their bodies with blacke, their faces, some with red, some with blacke, and some with blew.

Their clothing is Beavers skins, or Deares skins, cast over them like a mantle, and hanging downe to their knees, made fast together upon the shoulder with leather; some of them had sleeves, most had none; some had buskins of such leather tewed: they have besides a peece of Beavers skin betweene their legs, made fast about their waste, to cover their privities.

They suffer no haire to grow on their faces, but on their head very long and very blacke, which those that have wives, binde up behinde with a leather string, in a long round knot.

They seemed all very civill and merrie: shewing tokens of much thankfulnesse, for those things we gave them. We found

them then (as after) a people of exceeding good invention, quicke understanding and readie capacitie.

Their Canoas are made without any iron, of the bark of a birch tree, strengthened within with ribs and hoops of wood, in so good fashion, with such excellent ingenious art, as they are able to beare seven or eight persons, far exceeding any in the Indies.

One of their Canoas came not to us, wherein we imagined their women were: of whom they are (as all Salvages) very jealous.

When I signed unto them they should goe sleepe, because it was night, they understood presently, and pointed that at the shore, right against our ship, they would stay all night: as they did.

The next morning very early, came one Canoa aboard us againe with three Salvages, whom we easily then enticed into our ship, and under the decke: where we gave them porke, fish, bread and pease, all which they did eat; and this I noted, they would eat nothing raw, either fish or flesh. They marvelled much and much looked upon the making of our canne and kettle, so they did at a head-peece and at our guns, of which they are most fearefull, and would fall flat downe at the report of them. At their departure I signed unto them, that if they would bring me such skins as they ware I would give them knives, and such things as I saw they most liked, which the chiefe of them promised to do by that time the Sunne should be beyond the middest of the firmament; this I did to bring them to an understanding of exchange, and that they might conceive the intent of our coming to them to be for no other end.

About 10 a clocke this day we descried our Shallop returning toward us, which so soone as we espied, we certainly conjectured our Captaine had found some unexpected harbour, further up¹ towards the maine to bring the ship into, or some river; knowing his determination and resolution, not so suddenly else to make returne: which when they came neerer they expressed by

¹ A natural expression from the position of the Archangel in St. George's harbor.

shooting volleies of shot; and when they were come within Musket shot, they gave us a volley and haled us, then we in the shippe gave them a great peece and haled them.

Thus we welcomed them; who gladded us exceedingly with their joifull relation of their happie discoverie, which shall appeare in the sequele. And we likewise gave them cause of mutuall joy with us, in discoursing of the kinde civility we found in a people, where we little expected any sparke of humanity.

Our Captaine had in this small time discovered up a great river, trending alongst into the maine about forty miles.¹ The pleasantnesse whereof, with the safety of harbour for shipping, together with the fertility of ground and other fruits, which were generally by his whole company related, I omit, till I report of the whole discovery therein after performed. For by the breadth, depth and strong flood, imagining it to run far up into the land, he with speed returned, intending to flanke his light horsman for arrowes, least it might happen that the further part of the river should be narrow, and by that meanes subject to the volley of Salvages on either side out of the woods.

Untill his returne, our Captaine left on shore where he landed in a path (which seemed to be frequented) a pipe, a brooch and a knife, thereby to know if the Salvages had recourse that way, because they could at that time see none of them, but they were taken away before our returne thither.

I returne now to our Salvages, who according to their appointment about one a clocke, came with 4 Canoas to the shoare of the iland right over against us, where they had lodged the last night, and sent one Canoa to us with two of those Salvages, who

¹St. George's river. Some have conjectured that the river of Waymouth's discovery was the Kennebec, and some the Penobscot; but neither of these rivers meets the requirements of the narrative. Against the earlier views, Captain George Prince, in his reprint of Rosier's *Relation*, in 1860, was the first to call attention to the claims of the St. George's river. This river is indicated on the Simancas map of 1610 (Brown, *Genesis of the United States*, I, 445) under its Indian name, Tahanock. The length of the river, as given by Rosier, is only an estimate.

had beene a bord, and another, who then seemed to have command of them; for though we perceived their willingnesse, yet he would not permit them to come aboard; but he having viewed us and our ship, signed that he would go to the rest of the company and returne againe. Presently after their departure it began to raine, and continued all that afternoone, so as they could not come to us with their skins and furs, nor we go to them. But after an houre or there about, the three which had beene with us before came againe, whom we had to our fire and covered them with our gownes. Our Captaine bestowed a shirt upon him, whom we thought to be their chiefe, who seemed never to have seene any before; we gave him a brooch to hang about his necke, a great knife, and lesser knives to the two other, and to every one of them a combe and glasse, the use whereof we shewed them: whereat they laughed and tooke gladly; we victualled them, and gave them aqua vitæ, which they tasted, but would by no meanes drinke; our beveridge they liked well, we gave them Sugar Candy, which after they had tasted they liked and desired more, and raisons which were given them; and some of every thing they would reserve to carry to their company. Wherefore we pittying their being in the raine, and therefore not able to get themselves victuall (as we thought) we gave them bread and fish.

Thus because we found the land a place answereable to the intent of our discovery, viz. fit for any nation to inhabit, we used the people with as great kindnes as we could devise, or found them capable of.

The next day, being Saturday and the first of June, I traded with the Salvages all the fore noone upon the shore, where were eight and twenty of them: and because our ship rode nigh, we were but five or sixe: where for knives, glasses, combes and other trifles to the valew of foure or five shillings, we had 40 good Beavers skins, Otters skins, Sables, and other small skins, which we knewe not how to call. Our trade being ended, many of them came aboard us, and did eat by our fire, and would be verie

merrie and bold, in regard of our kinde usage of them. Towards night our Captaine went on shore, to have a draught with the Sein or Net. And we carried two of them with us, who marvelled to see us catch fish with a net. Most of that we caught we gave them and their company. Then on the shore I learned the names of divers things of them: and when they perceived me to note them downe, they would of themselves, fetch fishes, and fruit bushes, and stand by me to see me write their names.

Our Captaine shewed them a strange thing which they wondrously wondered at. His sword and mine having beene touched with the Loadstone, tooke up a knife, and held it fast when they plucked it away, made the knife turne, being laid on a blocke, and touching it with his sword, made that take up a needle, whereat they much marvelled. This we did to cause them to imagine some great power in us: and for that to love and feare us.

When we went on shore to trade with them, in one of their Canoas I saw their bowes and arrowes, which I tooke up and drew an arrow in one of them, which I found to be of strength able to carry an arrow five or sixe score stronglie; and one of them tooke it and drew as we draw our bowes, not like the Indians. Their bow is made of Wich Hazell, and some of Beech in fashion much like our bowes, but they want nocks, onely a string of leather put through a hole at one end, and made fast with a knot at the other. Their arrowes are made of the same wood, some of Ash, big and long, with three feathers tied on, and nocked very artificially: headed with the long shanke bone of a Deere, made very sharpe with two fangs in manner of a harping iron. They have likewise Darts, headed with like bone, one of which I darted among the rockes, and it brake not. These they use very cunningly, to kill fish, fowle and beasts.

Our Captaine had two of them at supper with us in his cabbin to see their demeanure, and had them in presence at service: who behaved themselves very civilly, neither laughing nor talking all the time, and (at supper fed not like men of rude education, neither would they eat or drinke more than seemed to con-

tent nature; they desired pease to carry a shore to their women, which we gave them, with fish and bread, and lent them pewter dishes, which they carefully brought againe.

In the evening another boat came to them on the shore, and because they had some Tabacco, which they brought for their owne use, the other came for us, making signe what they had, and offered to carry some of us in their boat, but foure or five of us went with them in our owne boat: when we came on shore they gave us the best welcome they could, spreading fallow Deeres skins for us to sit on the ground by their fire, and gave us of their Tabacco in our pipes, which was excellent, and so generally commended of us all to be as good as any we ever tooke, being the simple leafe without any composition, strong, and of sweet taste; they gave us some to carry to our Captaine, whom they called our Bashabes; neither did they require any thing for it, but we would not receive any thing from them without remuneration.

Heere we saw foure of their women, who stood behind them, as desirous to see us, but not willing to be seene; for before, whensoever we came on shore, they retired into the woods, whether it were in regard of their owne naturall modestie, being covered only as the men with the foresaid Beavers skins, or by the commanding jealousy of their husbands, which we rather suspected, because it is an inclination much noted to be in Salvages; wherefore we would by no meanes seeme to take any speciall notice of them. They were very well favoured in proportion of countenance, though coloured blacke, low of stature, and fat, bare headed as the men, wearing their haire long: they had two little male children of a yeere and half old, as we judged, very fat and of good contenances, which they love tenderly, all naked, except their legs, which were covered with thin leather buskins tewed, fastened with strops to a girdle about their waste, which they girde very streight, and is decked round about with little round peeces of red Copper; to these I gave chaines and brace-

lets, glasses, and other trifles, which the Salvages seemed to accept in great kindnesse.

At our comming away, we would have had those two that supped with us, to go aboard and sleepe, as they had promised; but it appeared their company would not suffer them. Whereat we might easily perceive they were much greeved; but not long after our departure, they came with three more to our ship, signing to us, that if one of our company would go lie on shore with them, they would stay with us. Then Owen Griffin (one of the two we were to leave in the Country, if we had thought it needfull or convenient) went with them in their Canoa, and 3 of them staid aborde us, whom our whole company very kindly used. Our Captaine saw their lodging provided, and them lodged in an old saile upon the Orlop; and because they much feared our dogs, they were tied up whensoever any of them came aboard us.

Owen Griffin, which lay on the shore, reported unto me their maner, and (as I may terme them) the ceremonies of their idolatry; which they performe thus. One among them (the eldest of the Company, as he judged) riseth right up, the other sitting still, and looking about, suddenly cried with a loud voice, Baugh, Waugh: then the women fall downe, and lie upon the ground, and the men all together answering the same, fall a stamping round about the fire with both feet, as hard as they can, making the ground shake, with sundry out-cries, and change of voice and sound. Many take the fire-sticks and thrust them into the earth, and then rest awhile: of a sudden beginning as before, they continue so stamping, till the yonger sort fetched from the shore many stones, of which every man tooke one, and first beat upon them with their fire sticks, then with the stones beat the earth with all their strength. And in this maner (as he reported) they continued above two houres.

After this ended, they which have wives take them apart, and withdraw themselves severally into the wood all night.

The next morning, assoone as they saw the Sunne rise, they

pointed to him to come with them to our shippe: and having received their men from us, they came with five or sixe of their Canoas and Company hovering about our ship; to whom (because it was the Sabbath day) I signed they should depart, and at the next Sun rising we would goe along with them to their houses; which they understood (as we thought) and departed, some of their Canoas coursing about the Iland, and the other directly towards the maine.

This day, about five a clocke after noone, came three other Canoas from the maine, of which some had beene with us before; and they came aboard us, and brought us Tabacco, which we tooke with them in their pipes, which were made of earth, very strong, blacke, and short, containing a great quantity: some Tabacco they gave unto our Captaine, and some to me, in very civill kind maner. We requited them with bread and peaze, which they caried to their Company on shore, seeming very thankfull. After supper they returned with their Canoa to fetch us a shore to take Tabacco with them there: with whom six or seven of us went, and caried some trifles, if peradventure they had any trucke, among which I caried some few biskets, to try if they would exchange for them, seeing they so well liked to eat them. When we came at shore, they most kindly entertained us, taking us by the hands, as they had observed we did to them aboard, in token of welcome, and brought us to sit doune by their fire, where sat together thirteene of them. They filled their Tabacco pipe, which was then the short claw of a Lobster, which will hold ten of our pipes full, and we dranke of their excellent Tabacco as much as we would with them; but we saw not any great quantity to trucke for; and it seemed they had not much left of old, for they spend a great quantity yeerely by their continuall drinking:¹ and they would signe unto us that it was growen yet but a foot above ground, and would be above a yard high, with a leafe as broad as both their hands. (They often would (by pointing to one part of the maine Eastward) signe

¹ Drinking tobacco was then the common term in use for smoking.

unto us, that their Bashabes (that is, their King) had great plenty of Fures, and much Tabacco. When we had sufficiently taken Tabacco with them, I shewed some of our trifles for trade; but they made signe that they had there nothing to exchange; for (as I after conceived) they had beene fishing and fowling, and so came thither to lodge that night by us: for when we were ready to come away, they shewed us great cups made very wittily of barke, in forme almost square, full of a red berry about the bignesse of a bullis, which they did eat, and gave us by handfulls; of which (though I liked not the taste) yet I kept some, because I would by no meanes but accept their kindnesse. They shewed me likewise a great piece of fish, whereof I tasted, and it was fat like Porpoise; and another kinde of great scaly fish, broiled on the coales, much like white Salmon, which the French-men call Aloza, for these they would have had bread; which I refused, because in maner of exchange, I would alwayes make the greatest esteeme I could of our commodities whatsoever; although they saw aboard our Captaine was liberall to give them, to the end we might allure them still to frequent us. Then they shewed me foure yoong Goslings, for which they required foure biskets, but I offered them two; which they tooke and were well content.

At our departure they made signe, that if any of us would stay there on shore, some of them would go lie aboard us: at which motion two of our Company stayed with them, and three of the Salvages lodged with us in maner as the night before.

Early the next morning, being Munday the third of June, when they had brought our men aboard, they came about our ship, earnestly by signes desiring that we would go with them along to the maine, for that there they had Fures and Tabacco to traffique with us. Wherefore our Captaine manned the light-horseman with as many men as he could well, which were about fifteene with rowers and all; and we went along with them. Two of their Canoas they sent away before, and they which lay aboard us all night, kept company with us to direct us.

This we noted as we went along, they in their Canoa with

three oares, would at their will go ahead of us and about us, when we rowed with eight oares strong; such was their swiftnesse, by reason of the lightnesse and artificiall composition of their Canoa and oares.

When we came neere the point¹ where we saw their fires, where they intended to land, and where they imagined some few of us would come on shore with our merchandize, as we had accustomed before; when they had often numbered our men very diligently, they scoured away to their Company, not doubting we would have followed them. But when we perceived this, and knew not either their intents, or number of Salvages on the shore, our Captaine, after consultation, stood off, and wefted them to us, determining that I should go on shore first to take a view of them and what they had to traffique: if he, whom at our first sight of them seemed to be of most respect among them, and being then in the Canoa, would stay as a pawne for me. When they came to us (notwithstanding all our former courtesies) he utterly refused; but would leave a yoong Salvage: and for him our Captaine sent Griffin in their Canoa, while we lay hulling a little off. Griffin at his returne reported, they had there assembled together, as he numbered them, two hundred eighty three Salvages, every one his bowe and arrowes, with their dogges, and wolves which they keepe tame at command, and not anything to exchange at all; but would have drawn us further up into a little narrow nooke² of a river, for their Furses, as they pretended.)

These things considered, we began to joyne them in the ranke of other Salvages, who had beene by travellers in most discoveries found very trecherous; never attempting mischief, untill by some remisnesse, fit opportunity affoordeth them certaine ability to execute the same. Wherefore after good advice taken, we determined so soone as we could to take some of them, least

¹ Probably the entrance to New Harbor, on the eastern side of the Pemaquid peninsula.

² The creek at New Harbor.

(being suspitious we had discovered their plots) they should absent themselves from us.

Tuesday, the fourth of June, our men tooke Cod and Hadocke with hooks by our ship side, and Lobsters very great; which before we had not tried.

About eight a clocke this day we went on shore with our boats, to fetch aboard water and wood, our Captaine leaving word with the Gunner in the shippe, by discharging a musket, to give notice if they espied any Canoa comming; which they did about ten a clocke. He therefore being carefull they should be kindly entreated, requested me to go aboard, intending with dispatch to make what haste after he possibly could. When I came to the ship, there were two Canoas, and in either of them three Salvages; of whom two were below at the fire, the other staid in their Canoas about the ship; and because we could not entice them aboard, we gave them a Canne of pease and bread, which they carried to the shore to eat. But one of them brought backe our Canne presently and staid aboard with the other two; for he being yoong, of a ready capacity, and one we most desired to bring with us into England, had received exceeding kinde usage at our hands, and was therefore much delighted in our company. When our Captaine was come, we consulted how to catch the other three at shore which we performed thus.

We manned the light horseman with 7 or 8 men, one standing before carried our box of Marchandise, as we were woont when I went to traffique with them, and a platter of pease, which meat they loved: but before we were landed, one of them (being too suspitiously feareful of his owne good) withdrew himselfe into the wood. The other two met us on the shore side, to receive the pease, with whom we went up the Cliffe to their fire and sate downe with them, and whiles we were discussing how to catch the third man who was gone, I opened the box, and shewed them trifles to exchange, thinking thereby to have banisht feare from the other, and drawn him to returne: but when we could not, we used little delay, but suddenly laid hands upon them. And

it was as much as five or sixe of us could doe to get them into the light horseman. For they were strong and so naked as our best hold was by their long haire on their heads; and we would have beene very loath to have done them any hurt, which of necessity we had beene constrained to have done if we had attempted them in a multitude, which we must and would, rather than have wanted them, being a matter of great importance for the full accomplement of our voyage.

Thus we shipped five Salvages, two Canoas, with all their bowes and arrows.

The next day we made an end of getting our wood aboard, and filled our empty caske with water.

Thursday, the 6 of June, we spent in bestowing the Canoas upon the orlop safe from hurt, because they were subject to breaking, which our Captaine was carefull to prevent.

Saturday the eight of June (our Captaine being desirous to finish all businesse about this harbour) very early in the morning, with the light horseman, coasted five or sixe leagues about the Ilands adjoining, and sounded all along wheresoever we went. He likewise diligently searched the mouth of the Harbour, and about the rocks which shew themselves at all times, and are an excellent breach of the water, so as no Sea can come in to offend the Harbour. This he did to instruct himselfe, and thereby able to direct others that shall happen to come to this place. For every where both neere the rocks, and in all soundings about the Ilands, we never found lesse water than foure and five fathoms, which was seldome; but seven, eight, nine and ten fathoms is the continuall sounding by the shore. In some places much deeper upon clay oaze or soft sand: so that if any bound for this place, should be either driven or scanted with winds, he shall be able (with his directions) to recover safely his harbour most securely in water enough by foure¹ severall passages,

¹St. George's harbor has four entrances: (1) that between Allen's and Burnt islands; (2) that between Allen's and Benner's islands; (3) that between Benner's and Davis' islands; and (4) the wide passage between Davis' and Burnt islands. In all four there is water enough to enter safely.

more than which I thinke no man of judgement will desire as necessarie.

Upon one of the Ilands (because it had a pleasant sandy Cove for small barks to ride in) we landed, and found hard by the shore a pond of fresh water, which flowed over the banks, somewhat over grown with little shrub trees, and searching up in the Iland, we saw it fed with a strong run, which with small labour, and little time, might be made to drive a mill. In this Iland, as in the other, were spruce trees of excellent timber and height, able to mast ships of great burthen.

While we thus sounded from one place to another in so good deepes, our Captaine to make some triall of the fishing himselfe, caused a hooke or two to be cast out at the mouth of the harbour, not above halfe a league from our ship, where in small time only, with the baits which they cut from the fish and three hooks, we got fish enough for our whole Company (though now augmented) for three daies. Which I omit not to report, because it sheweth how great a profit the fishing would be, they being so plentifull, so great and so good, with such convenient drying as can be wished, neere at hand upon the Rocks.

(This day, about one a clocke after noone, came from the Eastward, two Canoas aboard us, wherein was he that refused to stay with us for a pawne, and with him six other Salvages which we had not seene before, who had beautified themselves after their manner very gallantly, though their clothing was not differing from the former, yet they had newly painted their faces very deep, some all blacke, some red, with stripes of excellent blew over their upper lips, nose and chin. One of them ware a kinde of Coronet about his head, made very cunningly, of a substance like stiffe haire coloured red, broad, and more than a handfull in depth, which we imagined to be some ensigne of superioritie; for he so much esteemed it as he would not for anything exchange the same. Other ware the white feathered skins of some fowle, round about their head, jewels in their ears, and bracelets of little white round bone, fastened together upon a leather string.

These made not any shew that they had notice of the other before taken, but we understood them by their speech and signes, that they came sent from the Bashabes, and that his desire was that we would bring up our ship (which they call as their owne boats, a Quiden) to his house, being, as they pointed, upon the main towards the East, from whence they came, and that he would exchange with us for Fures and Tabacco. But because our Company was but small, and now our desire was with speed to discover up the river, we let them understand, that if their Bashabes would come to us, he should be welcome, but we would not remove to him. Which when they understood (receiving of us bread and fish, and every of them a knife) they departed; for we had then no will to stay them long aboard, least they should discover the other Salvages which we had stowed below,

Tuesday, the 11 of June, we passed up¹ into the river with our ship, about six and twenty miles. Of which I had rather not write, then by my relation to detract from the worthnesse thereof. For the River, besides that it is subject by shipping to bring in all traffiques of Marchandise, a benefit alwaies accounted the richest treasury to any land: for which cause our Thames hath that due denomination, and France by her navigable Rivers receiveth hir greatest wealth; yet this place of itselife from God and nature affoordeth as much diversitie of good commodities, as any reasonable man can wish, for present habitation and planting.

The first and chiefest thing required, is a bold coast and faire land to fall with; the next, a safe harbour for ships to ride in.

The first is a speciall attribute to this shore, being most free from sands or dangerous rocks in a continuall good depth, with a most excellent land-fall, which is the first Iland we fell with, named by us, St. Georges Iland. For the second, by judgement of our Captaine, who knoweth most of the coast of England, and most of other Countries, (having beene experienced by imployments in discoveries and travels from his childhood)

¹ An accurate statement of the course of a vessel passing from St. George's harbor into the St. George's river.

and by opinion of others of good judgement in our shippe, heere are more good harbours for ships of all burthens, than England can afford, and far more secure from all winds and weathers than any in England, Scotland, France or Spaine. For besides without the River in the channell, and sounds about the ilands adjoining to the mouth thereof, no better riding can be desired for an infinite number of ships. The River it selfe as it runneth up into the main very nigh forty miles toward the great mountaines, beareth in bredth a mile, sometime three quarters, and halfe a mile is the narrowest, where you shall never have under 4 and 5 fathoms water hard by the shore, but 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10 fathoms all along, and on both sides every halfe mile very gallant Coves, some able to containe almost a hundred saile, where the ground is excellent soft oaze with a tough clay under for anker hold, and where ships may ly without either Cable or Anker, only mored to the shore with a Hauser.

It floweth by their judgement eighteen or twenty foot at high water.

Heere are made by nature most excellent places, as Docks to grave or Carine ships of all burthens; secured from all windes, which is such a necessary incomparable benefit, that in few places in England, or in any parts of Christendome, art, with great charges, can make the like.

Besides, the bordering land is a most rich neighbour trending all along on both sides, in an equall plaine, neither mountainous nor rocky, but verged with a greene bordure of grasse, doth make tender unto the beholder of hir pleasant fertility, if by clensing away the woods she were converted into meddow.

The wood she beareth is not shrubbish fit only for fewell, but goodly tall Firre, Spruce, Birch, Beech, Oke, which in many places is not so thicke, but may with small labour be made feeding ground, being plentifull like the outward Ilands with fresh water, which streameth doune in many places.

As we passed with a gentle winde up with our ship in this River, any man may conceive with what admiration we all con-

sented in joy. Many of our Company who had beene travellers in sundry countries, and in the most famous Rivers, yet affirmed them not comparable to this they now beheld. Some that were with Sir Walter Raleigh in his voyage to Guiana, in the discovery of the River Orenoque, which echoed fame to the worlds eares, gave reasons why it was not to be compared with this, which wanteth the dangers of many Shoules, and broken ground, wherewith that was incombred. Others before that notable River in the West Indies called Rio Grande; some before the River of Loyer, the River Seine, and of Burdeaux in France, which, although they be great and goodly Rivers, yet it is no detraction from them to be accounted inferiour to this, which not only yeeldeth all the foresaid pleasant profits, but also appeared infallibly to us free from all inconveniences.

I will not prefer it before our river of Thames, because it is Englands richest treasure; but we all did wish those excellent Harbours, good deeps in a continuall convenient breadth and small tide-gates, to be as well therein for our countries good, as we found them here (beyond our hopes) in certaine, for those to whom it shall please God to grant this land for habitation; which if it had, with the other inseparable adherent commodities here to be found; then I would boldly affirme it to be the most rich, beautifull, large and secure harbouring river that the world affordeth.

Wednesday, the twelfth of June, our Captaine manned his light-horseman with 17 men, and ranne up from the ship riding in the river up to the codde thereof, where we landed, leaving six to keepe the light-horseman till our returne. Ten of us with our shot, and some armed, with a boy to carry powder and match, marched up into the countrey towards the mountaines, which we descried at our first falling with the land.¹ Unto some of them the river brought us so neere, as we judged our selves

¹Such mountains are the Union and Camden mountains. The White Mountains are not visible at any point on the St. George's river, nor are they visible from the deck of a vessel ascending the Kennebec.

when we landed to have beene within a league of them; but we marched up about foure miles in the maine, and passed over three hilles: and because the weather was parching hot, and our men in their armour not able to travel farre and returne that night to our ship, we resolved not to passe any further, being all very weary of so tedious and laboursom a travell.)

In this march we passed over very good ground, pleasant and fertile, fit for pasture, for the space of some three miles, having but little wood, and that Oke like stands left in our pastures in England, good and great, fit timber for any use. Some small Birch, Hazle and Brake, which might in small time with few men be cleansed and made good arable land: but as it now is will feed cattell of all kindes with fodder enough for Summer and Winter. The soile is blacke, bearing sundry hearbs, grasse, and strawberries bigger than ours in England. In many places are lowe Thicks like our Copisses of small yoong wood. And surely it did all resemble a stately Parke, wherein appeare some old trees with high withered tops, and other flourishing with living greene boughs. Upon the hilles grow notable high timber trees, masts for ships of 400 tun: and at the bottome of every hill, a little run of fresh water; but the furthest and last we passed, ranne with a great streame able to drive a mill.

We might see in some places where fallow Deere and Hares had beene, and by the rooting of ground we supposed wilde Hogs had ranged there, but we could descrie no beast, because our noise still chased them from us.

We were no sooner come aboard our light-horseman, returning towards our ship, but we espied a Canoa comming from the further part of the Cod of the river Eastward, which hasted to us: wherein, with two others, was he who refused to stay for a pawne: and his comming was very earnestly importing to have one of our men to go lie on shore with their Bashabes (who was there on shore, as they signed) and then the next morning he would come to our ship with many Furres and Tabacco. This we perceived to be only a meere device to get possession of any of our men, to

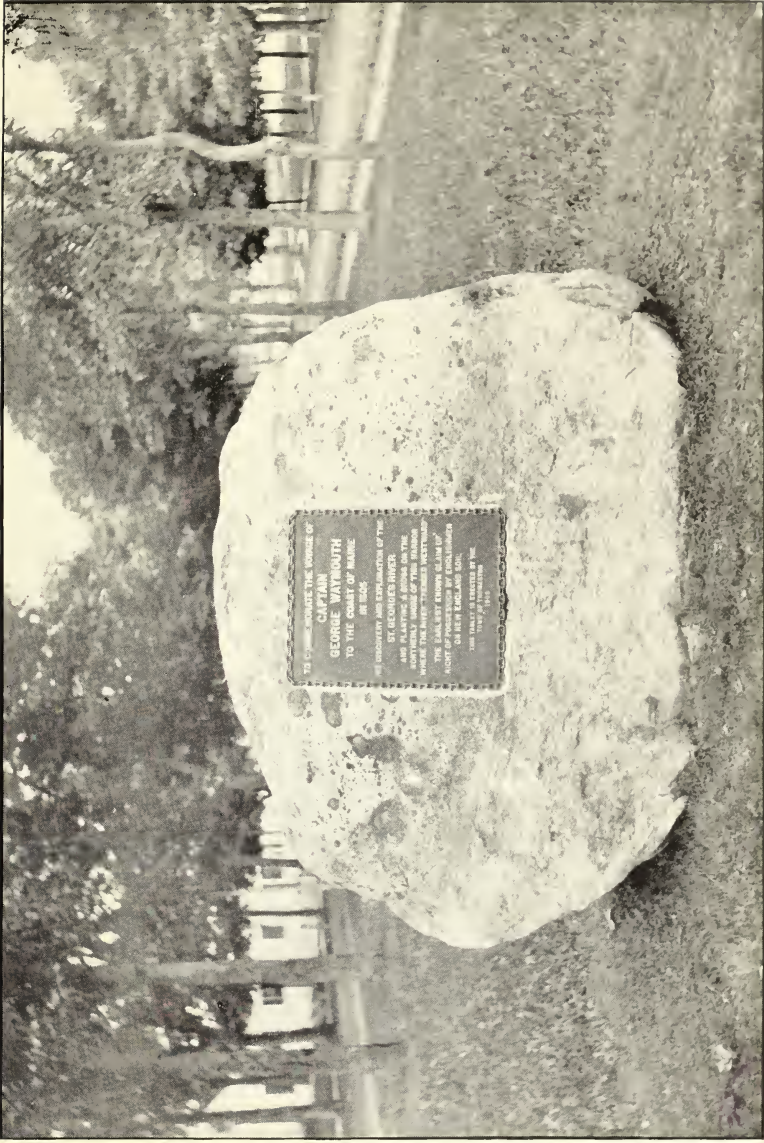
ransome all those which we had taken, which their naturall policy could not so shadow, but we did easily discover and prevent. These meanes were by this Salvage practised, because we had one of his kinsemen prisoner, as we judged by his most kinde usage of him being aboard us together,¹

Thursday, the 13 of June, by two a clocke in the morning (because our Captaine would take the helpe and advantage of the tide) in the light-horseman with our Company well provided and furnished with armour and shot both to defend and offend; we went from our ship up to that part of the river which trended westward into the maine,¹ to search that: and we carried with us a Crosse, to erect at that point, which (because it was not day-light) we left on the shore untill our returne backe; when we set it up in maner as the former.² For this (by the way) we diligently observed, that in no place, either about the Ilands, or up in the maine, or alongst the river, we could discerne any token or signe, that ever any Christian had beene before; of which either by cutting wood, digging for water, or setting up Crosses (a thing never omitted by any Christian travellers) we should have perceived some mention left.

But to returne to our river, further up into which we then rowed by estimation twenty miles, the beauty and goodnesse whereof I can not by relation sufficiently demonstrate. That which I can say in generall is this: What profit or pleasure soever is described and truly verified in the former part of the river, is wholly doubled in this; for the bredth and depth is such, that any ship drawing 17 or 18 foot water, might have passed as farre as we went with our light-horsman, and by all our mens

¹The St. George's river makes such a trend westward at Thomaston. In recognition of the tercentenary of Waymouth's voyage, a memorial tablet on a large boulder was unveiled at Thomaston, July 6, 1905, at a celebration under the auspices of the citizens of Thomaston and the Maine Historical Society.

²On the Simancas map of 1610 there is at this point the mark of a cross. What was it intended to represent if not the cross which Waymouth erected, and which he doubtless marked on his "perfect geographical map"?



WAYMOUTH MEMORIAL AT THOMASTON, MAINE.

judgement much further, because we left it in so good depth and breadth; which is so much the more to be esteemed of greater worth, by how much it trendeth further up into the maine: for from the place of our ships riding in the Harbour at the entrance into the Sound, to the furthest part we were in this river, by our estimation was not much lesse than threescore miles.

From ech banke of this river are divers branching streames into the maine, whereby is afforded an unspeakable profit by the conveniency of transportation from place to place, which in some countries is both chargeable; and not so fit, by cariages on waine, or horse backe.

Heere we saw great store of fish, some great, leaping above water, which we judged to be Salmons. All along is an excellent mould of ground. The wood in most places, especially on the East side, very thinne, chiefly oke and some small young birch, bordering low upon the river; all fit for medow and pasture ground: and in that space we went, we had on both sides the river many plaine plots of medow, some of three or foure acres, some of eight or nine: so as we judged in the whole to be betweene thirty and forty acres of good grasse, and where the armes run out into the Maine, there likewise went a space on both sides of cleere grasse, how far we know not, in many places we might see paths made to come downe to the watering.

The excellencie of this part of the River, for his good breadth, depth, and fertile bordering ground, did so ravish us all with variety of pleasantnesse, as we could not tell what to commend, but only admired; some compared it to the River Severne, (but in a higher degree) and we all concluded (as I verily thinke we might rightly) that we should never see the like River in every degree equall, untill it pleased God we beheld the same againe. For the farther we went, the more pleasing it was to every man, alluring us still with expectation of better, so as our men, although they had with great labour rowed long and eat nothing (for we carried with us no victuall, but a little cheese and bread) yet they were so refreshed with the pleasant beholding thereof,

and so loath to forsake it, as some of them affirmed, they would have continued willingly with that onely fare and labour 2 daies; but the tide not suffering us to make any longer stay (because we were to come backe with the tide) and our Captaine better knowing what was fit then we, and better what they in labour were able to endure, being verie loath to make any desperate hazard, where so little necessitie required, thought it best to make returne, because whither we had discovered was sufficient to conceive that the River ran very far into the land. For we passed six or seven miles, altogether fresh water (whereof we all dranke) forced up by the flowing of the Salt: which after a great while eb, where we left it, by breadth of channell and depth of water was likely to run by estimation of our whole company an unknowen way farther: the search whereof our Captaine hath left till his returne, if it shall so please God to dispose of him and us.

For we having now by the direction of the omnipotent disposer of all good intents (far beyond the period of our hopes) fallen with so bold a coast, found so excellent and secure harbour, for as many ships as any nation professing Christ is able to set forth to Sea, discovered a River, which the All-creating God, with his most liberall hand, hath made above report notable with his foresaid blessings, bordered with a land, whose pleasant fertility bewraieth it selfe to be the garden of nature, wherein she only intended to delight hir selfe, having hitherto obscured it to any, except to a purblind generation, whose understanding it hath pleased God so to darken, as they can neither discern, use, or rightly esteeme the unvaluable riches in midst whereof they live sensually content with the barke and outward rinds, as neither knowing the sweetnes of the inward marrow, nor acknowledging the Deity of the Almighty giver: having I say thus far proceeded, and having some of the inhabitant nation (of best understanding we saw among them) who (learning our language) may be able to give us further instruction, concerning all the premised particulars, as also of their governours, and government, situation of townes, and what else shall be convenient,

which by no meanes otherwise we could by any observation of our selves learne in a long time: our Captaine now wholly intended his provision for speedy returne. For although the time of yeere and our victuall were not so spent, but we could have made a longer voyage, in searching farther and trading for very good commodities, yet as they might have beene much profitable, so (our company being small) much more prejudiciall to the whole state of our voyage, which we were most regardfull now not to hazard. For we supposing not a little present private profit, but a publique good, and true zeale of promulgating Gods holy Church, by planting Christianity, to be the sole intent of the Honourable setters forth of this discovery; thought it generally most expedient, by our speedy returne, to give the longer space of time to make provision for so weighty an enterprise.

Friday, the 14 day of June, early by foure a clocke in the morning, with the tide, our two boats, and a little helpe of the winde, we rowed downe to the rivers mouth and there came to an anker about eleven a clocke. Afterward our Captaine in the light horseman searched the sounding all about the mouth and comming to the River, for his certaine instruction of a perfect description.

The next day, being Saturday, we wayed anker, and with a brieze from the land, we sailed up to our watering place, and there stopped, went on shore and filled all our empty caske with fresh water.

Our Captaine upon the Rocke¹ in the midst of the harbour observed the height, latitude, and variation exactly upon his instruments.

- | | |
|---------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1 Astrolabe. | 4 Crosse Staffe. |
| 2 Semisphere. | 5 And an excellent compasse |
| 3 Ringe instrument. | made for the variation. |

The certainty whereof, together with the particularities of every depth and sounding, as well at our falling with the land, as in the discovery, and at our departure from the coast; I refer

¹Such a rock is Carey's rock in St. George's harbor.

to his owne relation in the Map¹ of his Geographicall description, which for the benefit of others he intendeth most exactly to publish.

The temperature of the Climate (albeit a very important matter) I had almost passed without mentioning, because it afforded to us no great alteration from our disposition in England; somewhat hotter up into the Maine, because it lieth open to the South; the aire so wholesome, as I suppose not any of us found our selves at any time more healthfull, more able to labour, nor with better stomacks to such good fare, as we partly brought, and partly found.

Sunday, the 16 of June, the winde being faire, and because we had set out of England upon a Sunday, made the Ilands upon a Sunday, and as we doubt not (by Gods appointment) happily fell into our harbour upon a Sunday; so now (beseeching him still with like prosperity to blesse our returne into England our country, and from thence with his good will and pleasure to hasten our next arrivall there) we waied Anker and quit the Land upon a Sunday.

Tuesday, the 18 day, being not run above 30 leagues from land, and our Captaine for his certaine knowledge how to fall with the coast, having sounded every watch, and from 40 fathoms had come into good deeping, to 70, and so to an hundred: this day the weather being faire, after the foure a clocke watch, when we supposed not to have found ground so farre from land, and before sounded in about 100 fathoms, we had ground in 24 fathoms. Wherefore our sailes being downe, Thomas King boatswaine, presently cast out a hooke, and before he judged it at ground, was fished and haled up an exceeding great and well fed Cod: then there were cast out 3 or 4 more, and the fish was so plentifull and so great, as when our Captaine would have set saile, we all desired him to suffer them to take fish a while, because we were so delighted to see them catch so great fish, so

¹This map has disappeared, but the Simancas map of 1610 has preserved its main features.

fast as the hooke came down: some with playing with the hooke they tooke by the backe, and one of the Mates with two hookes at a lead at five draughts together haled up tenne fishes; all were generally very great, some they measured to be five foot long, and three foot about.

This caused our Captaine not to marvell at the shoulding for he perceived it was a fish banke, which (for our farewell from the land) it pleased God in continuance of his blessings to give us knowledge of: the abundant profit whereof should be alone sufficient cause to draw men againe, if there were no other good both in present certaine, and in hope probable to be discovered. To amplifie this with words, were to adde light to the Sunne: for every one in the shippe could easily account this present commodity; much more those of judgement, which knew what belonged to fishing, would warrant (by the helpe of God) in a short voyage with few good fishers to make a more profitable returne from hence than from Newfoundland: the fish being so much greater, better fed, and abundant with traine; of which some they desired, and did bring into England to bestow among their friends, and to testifie the true report.

After, we kept our course directly for England and with ordinary winds, and sometime calmes, upon Sunday the 14 of July about sixe a clocke at night, we were come into sounding in our channell, but with darke weather and contrary winds, we were constrained to beat up and downe till Tuesday the 16 of July, when by five a clocke in the morning we made Syilly; from whence, hindered with calmes and small winds, upon Thursday the 18 of July about foure a clocke after noone, we came into Dartmouth: which Haven happily (with Gods gracious assistance) we made our last and first harbour in England.

Further, I have thought fit here to adde some things worthy to be regarded, which we have observed from the Salvages since we tooke them.

First, although at the time when we surprised them, they made their best resistance, not knowing our purpose, nor what

we were, nor how we meant to use them; yet after perceiving by their kinde usage we intended them no harme, they have never since seemed discontented with us, but very tractable, loving, and willing by their best meanes to satisfie us in any thing we demand of them, by words or signes for their understanding: neither have they at any time beene at the least discord among themselves; insomuch as we have not seene them angry but merry; and so kinde, as if you give any thing to one of them, he will distribute part to every one of the rest.

We have brought them to understand some English, and we understand much of their language; so as we are able to aske them many things. And this we have observed, that if we shew them anything, and aske them if they have it in their countrey, they will tell you if they have it, and the use of it, the difference from ours in bignesse, colour, or forme; but if they have it not, be it a thing never so precious, they wil denie the knowledge of it.

They have names for many starres, which they will shew in the firmament.

They shew great reverence to their King, and are in great subjection to their Governours: and they will shew a great respect to any we tell them are our Commanders.

They shew the maner how they make bread of their Indian wheat, and how they make butter and cheese of the milke they have of the Rain-Deere and Fallo-Deere, which they have tame as we have Cowes.

They have excellent colours. And having seene our Indico, they make shew of it, or of some other like thing which maketh as good a blew.

One especiall thing is their maner of killing the Whale, which they call Powdawe; and will describe his forme; how he bloweth up the water; and that he is 12 fathoms long; and that they go in company of their King with a multitude of their boats, and strike him with a bone made in fashion of a harping iron fastened

to a rope, which they make great and strong of the barke of trees, which they veare out after him; then all their boats come about him, and as he riseth above water, with their arrowes they shoot him to death; when they have killed him and dragged him to shore, they call all their chiefe lords together, and sing a song of joy: and those chiefe lords, whom they call Sagamos, divide the spoile, and give to every man a share, which pieces so distributed they hang up about their houses for provision: and when they boile them, they blow off the fat, and put to their peaze, maiz, and other pulse, which they eat.

A Briefe Note of what Profits we saw the Country yeeld in the small time of our stay there.

Trees

Oke of an excellent graine,
 strait, and great timber.
 Elme.
 Beech.
 Birch, very tall and great;
 of whose barke they make
 their Canoas.
 Wich-Hazell.
 Hazell
 Alder.
 Cherry-tree.
 Ash.
 Maple.
 Yew.
 Spruce.
 Aspe.
 Firre.
 Many fruit trees, which we
 knew not.

Fowles

Eagles.
 Hernshawes.
 Cranes.
 Ducks great.
 Geese.
 Swannes.
 Penguins,
 Crowes.
 Sharks.
 Ravens.
 Mewes.
 Turtle-doves.
 Many birds of sundrie col-
 ours.
 Many other fowls in flocks,
 unknown.

Beasts

Reine-Deere.
 Stagges.
 Fallow-Deere.
 Beares.
 Wolves.
 Beaver.
 Otter.
 Hare.
 Cony.
 Hedge-Hoggs.
 Polcats.
 Wilde great Cats.
 Dogges; some like Wolves,
 some like Spaniels.

Fishes

Whales
 Seales.
 Cod very great.
 Haddocke great.
 Herring great.
 Plaise.
 Thornebacke.
 Rockefish.
 Lobstar great.
 Crabs.
 Muscles great, with pearles
 in them.
 Cockles.
 Wilks.

Cunner-fish.
 Lumps.
 Whiting.
 Soales.
 Tortoises.
 Oisters.

*Fruits, Plants
and Herbs*

Tobacco, excellent sweet and
 strong.
 Wild-Vines.
 Strawberries
 Raspberries
 Gooseberries
 Hurtleberries
 Currant trees } abundance.
 Rose-bushes.
 Peaze.
 Ground-nuts.
 Angelica, a most soveraigne
 herbe.
 An hearbe that spreadeth
 the ground and smelleth
 like Sweet Marjoram, great
 plenty.
 Very good Dies, which ap-
 peare by their painting;
 which they carrie with them
 in bladders.

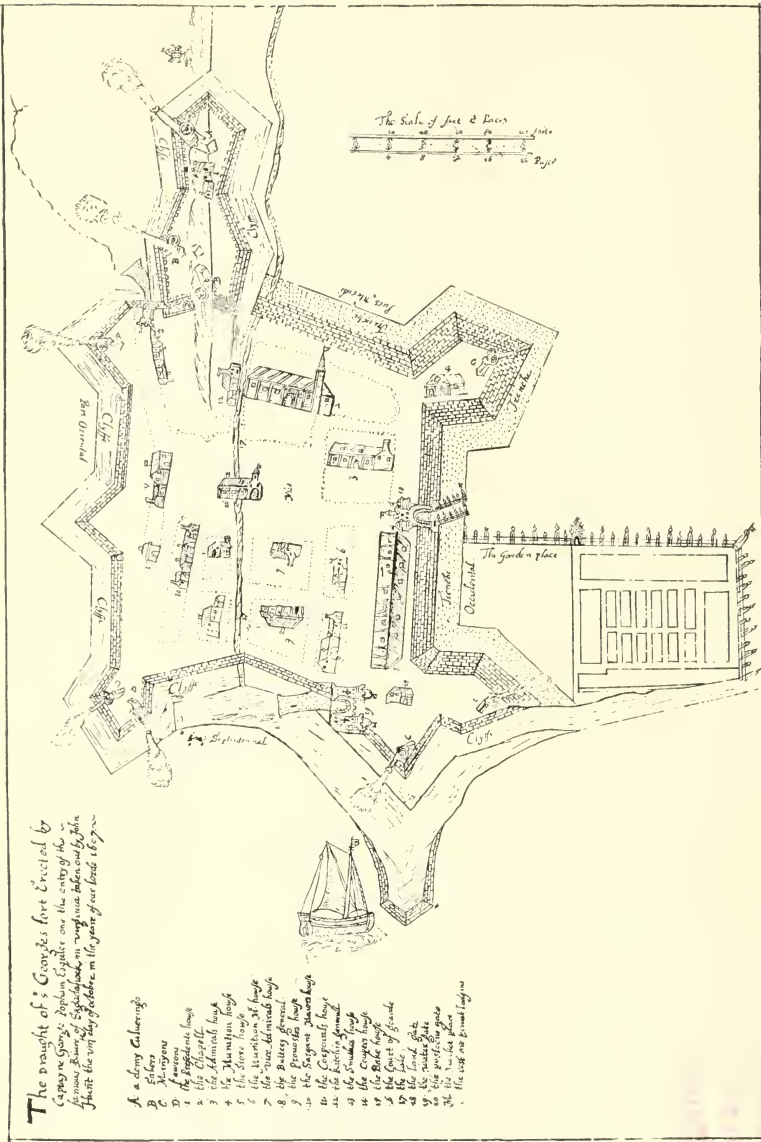
The names of the five Salvages which we brought home into England, which are all yet alive, are these.

1. Tahanedo, a Sagamo or Commander.
 2. Amoret
 3. Skicowaros
 4. Maneddo
 5. Saffacomoit, a servant.¹
- } Gentlemen.

¹Three of these Indians were given to Gorges when Waymouth reached England. In his *Briefe Narration* their names are Manida, Skettwarroes, and Tasquantum. The first two are found in Rosier's list. Tasquantam is the name of an Indian captured by Thomas Hunt, master of a vessel with Captain John Smith, in 1614, and it is erroneously introduced here by Gorges writing many years afterward. Tahanedo, whom Gorges calls Dehamda, returned with Pring in 1606, and Skicowaros accompanied the Popham colonists. Sir John Popham received two of Waymouth's Indians. Probably they were with Challons in 1606, when he set out for the Maine coast, and were captured by the Spaniards with Challons and his vessel. Saffacomoit, one of the two, was recovered, and possibly the other.

The thought of ³ Georges first excited by
 Capitan George de Repins, Esquire one the city of the
 Government of England, who in the year 1674
 first the city of Quebec in the year of our Lord 1674

- A. a strong Gallerey
- B. Palace
- C. Magazine
- D. the church
- E. the Bishop's house
- F. the Admirall's house
- G. the Marquis's house
- H. the Sher's house
- I. the Garrison's house
- J. the Governor's house
- K. the Bishop's house
- L. the Court of Justice
- M. the Court of Trade
- N. the Court of Admiralty
- O. the Court of Sessions
- P. the Court of Common Pleas
- Q. the Court of Chancery
- R. the Court of Exchequer
- S. the Court of King's Bench
- T. the Court of Common Council
- U. the Court of Aldermen
- V. the Court of Burgesses
- W. the Court of the Mayor and Aldermen
- X. the Court of the Commonalty
- Y. the Court of the Guilds
- Z. the Court of the Merchants



Le plan general de la Citadelle de St. George - Legende 2586. p. 117

PLAN OF FORT ST. GEORGE NEAR THE MOUTH OF THE KENNEBEC.

THE POPHAM COMPANY EXPERIENCES, 1607-1608.

The following *Relation*, largely concerning the voyage of the Popham colonists and their settlement at the mouth of the Sagadahoc—the early name of the Kennebec from its mouth to Merry-meeting bay—is a comparatively recent addition to our information with reference to the beginnings of colonial Maine. It was a manuscript and was discovered by Rev. B. F. Da Costa, D. D., in 1875, in the library of Lambeth Palace, London. In its printed form it first appeared in the *Proceedings of the Massachusetts Historical Society* for 1880. A careful transcription of the manuscript was obtained by Hon. James P. Baxter of Portland, when in England in 1885, 1886, and this was used by Rev. Henry O. Thayer in his *Sagadahoc Colony*, published by the Gorges Society of Portland in 1892, with a valuable introduction, notes, appendix, and a plan of St. George's fort, built by the Popham colonists at the mouth of the Kennebec. This plan, also, was a recent discovery, made by Hon. J. L. M. Curry, United States Minister to Spain in the administration of President Cleveland, and first appeared in Alexander Brown's *Genesis of the United States*, published in 1891 by Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston.

RELATION OF A VOYAGE TO SAGADAHOC,
1607-1608.

In the nam of God, Amen.

The Relation of a Voyage, unto New England. Began from the Lizard, the first of June 1607, by Captⁿ. Popham in the ship the Gift, and Captⁿ. Gilbert in the Mary and John.

Written by.....and found amongst the Papers of the truly Worthfull: S^r. Ferdinando Gorges, K^{nt}. by me William Griffith.¹

DEPARTED from the Lizard the firste daye of June Ano Domi 1607, beinge Mundaye about 6 of the Cloke in the afternoon and ytt bore of me then Northeste and by North eyght Leags of.

from thence Directed our Course for the Illands of flowers² and Corve³ in the w^{ch} we wear 24 dayes attainynge of ytt. All w^{ch} time we still kept the Sea and never Saw but on Sail beinge a ship of Salcom⁴ bound for the New Foundland whearin was on tosser of Dartmoth M^r. in her.

The 25th daye of June we fell wth the Illand of Gersea⁵ on of The Illands of the Assores and ytt bore of us then South and by est ten Leags of, our M^r. and his matts makeinge ytt to be flowers but my Selffe wth stood them and reprooved them in thear errorr as afterward ytt appeared manyfestly and then stood Roome for flowers.

The 26th of June we had Seight of flowers and Corvo and the 27th in the mornynge early we wear hard aboard flowers and stod

¹ As Gorges died in 1647, Mr. Griffith (otherwise unknown) did not obtain possession of the manuscript until after that date.

² Flores.

³ Corvo.

⁴ Salcombe in Devonshire.

⁵ Gratiosa.

in for to fynd a good rod for to anker Whearby to take in wood and watter. the 28th we Descryed to Sailles, standinge in for flowers Whearby we presently Wayed Anker and stood towards the rod of Santa Cruse beinge near three Leags from the place. Whear we wattered. thear Cap^t popham ankered to take in wood and watter but ytt was So calme that we Could nott recover or gett unto hem beffor the daye cam on.

The 29th of June beinge Mundaye early in the morning those to Sailles we had seen the nyght beffore Wear neare unto us and beinge Calme they Sent thear bots beinge full of men towards us. And after the orders of the Sea they hailed us demandynge us of whense we wear the w^{ch} we told them: and found them to be flemens and the stats shipes. on of our Company named John Goyett of plymoth knew the Cap^t. of on of the shipes for that he had ben att Sea wth hem. havinge aquainted Cap^t. Gilbert of this and beinge all frinds he desyered the Cap^t. of the Dutch to com near and take a can of bear the w^{ch} hee thankfully expected we still keepinge our Selves in a redynesse both of our small shott and greatt; the Dutch Cap^t. beinge Com to our ships syde Cap^t. Gilbert desyered hem to com aboard hem and entertand hem in the beste Sort he Could. this don they to requytt his kind entertainment desyered hem that he wold go aboard wth them. And uppon thear earnest intreaty he went wth them takinge three or 4 gentell wth hem, but when they had hem aboard of them they thear kept hem per Forse charginge him that he was a pyrat and still threatnyng hemselfe and his gentellmen wth hem to throw them all overbord and to take our ship from us. in this Sort they kept them from ten of the Clok mornynge untill eyght of the Clok nyght ussinge Som of his gent in most wild maner as Settinge Som of them in the bibowes and buffetinge of others and other most wyld and shamffull abuses but in the end havinge Seene our Comission the w^{ch} was proffered unto them att the firste but they reffused to See yt and the greatest Cause doutinge of the Inglyshe men beinge of thear owne Company who had promist Cap^t. Gilbert that yf they proffered to perform that w^{ch}

they still threatned hem that then they all woold Rysse wth hem and either end thear Lyves in his deffence or Suppress the shipe, the w^{ch} the Dutch perseavinge presently Sett them att Lyberty and Sent them abord unto us aggain to our no small Joye. Cap^t. popham all this tyme beinge in the Wind of us never woold Com roome unto us not withstandinge we makinge all the Seignes that possybell we myght by strykinge on topsaill and hoissinge ytt aggain three tymes and makinge towards hem all that ever we possybell could. so hear we lost Company of hem beinge the 29th daye of June about 8 of the Clok att nyght beinge 6 Leags from flowers West norwest wee standinge our Course for Vyrgenia the 30th wee laye in Seight of the Illand.

The firste Daye of Jully beinge Wesdaye wee depted from the Illand of flowers beinge ten Leags South weste from ytt.

From hence we allwayes kept our Course to the Westward as much as wind and weather woold permytt untill the 27th daye of Jully duringe w^{ch} time wee often times Sounded but could never fynd grounde. this 27th early in the mornynge we Sounded and had ground but 18 fetham beinge then in the Lattitud of 43 degrees and $\frac{2}{3}$ hear w . . . fysht three howers and tooke near to hundred of Cods very great and large fyshe bigger and larger fyshe then that w^{ch} coms from the bancke of the New Found Land. hear wee myght have lodden our shipe in Lesse time then a moneth.

From hence the Wynd beinge att South west wee sett our Sails and stood by the wind west nor west towards the Land allwayes Soundinge for our better knowledg as we ran towarde the main Land from this bancke.¹

From this bancke we kept our Course west nor west 36 Leags w^{ch} ys from the 27th of July untill the 30th of July in w^{ch} tyme we ran 36 L as ys beffore sayed and then we Saw the Land² about 10 of the Clok in the mornynge bearinge norweste from us About

¹Sable island bank.

²Probably Cape La Hève.

10 Leags and then we Sounded and had a hundred fethams blacke oze. hear as we Cam in towards the Land from this bancke we still found deepe watt^r. the deepest within the bancke ys 160 fethams and in 100 fetham you shall See the Land yf ytt be Clear weather after you passe the bancke the ground ys still black oze untill yo Com near the shore. this daye wee stood in for the Land but Could nott recover ytt beffor the night tooke us so we stood a Lyttell from ytt and thear strok a hull untill the next daye beinge the Laste of July. hear Lyeinge at hull we tooke great stor of cod fyshes the bigeste and largest that I ever Saw or any man in our ship. this daye beinge the Last of July about 3 of the Clok in the after noon we recovered the shor and cam to an anker under an Illand for all this Cost ys full of Illands and broken Land but very Sound and good for shipinge to go by them the watt^r deepe. 18 and 20 fetham hard aboard them.

This Illand standeth in the lattitud of 44 d and $\frac{1}{2}$ and hear we had nott ben att an anker past to howers beffore we espyed a bissen shallop Cominge towards us havinge in her eyght Sallvages and a Lyttell salvage boye they cam near unto us and spoke unto us in thear Language. and we makinge Seignes to them that they should com aboard of us showinge unto them knyves glasses beads and throwinge into thear bott Som bisket but for all this they wold nott com aboard of us but makinge show to go from us, we suffered them. So when they wear a Lyttell from us and Seeinge we proffered them no wronge of thear owne accord returned and cam aboard of us and three of them stayed all that nyght wth us the rest depted in the shallope to the shore makinge Seignes unto us that they wold retorn unto us aggain the next daye.

The next daye the Sam Salvages wth three Salvage wemen beinge the fryst daye of Auguste returned unto us bringinge wth them Som feow skines of bever in an other bissen shallop and propheringe thear skines to trook wth us but they demanded over muche for them and we Seemed to make Lyght of them So then the other three w^{ch} had stayed wth us all ngyht went into the

shallop and So they deputed. ytt Seemth that the french hath trad wth them for they use many french words. the Cheef Comander of these p^{ts} ys called Messamott and the ryver or harbor ys called emannett. we take these peopell to be the tarentyns¹ and these peopell as we have Learned sence do make wars wth Sasanoa² the Cheeffe Comander to the westward whea . . . we have planted and this Somer they kild his Sonne. So the Salvages deputed from us and cam no mor unto us. After they wear deputed from us we hoysed out out bot whearin my Selffe was wth 12 others and rowed to the shore and landed on this Illand that we rod under the w^{ch} we found to be a gallant Illand full of heigh and myghty trees of Sundry Sorts. hear we allso found aboundance of gusberyes, strawberyes, rasberyes and whorts. So we returned and Cam aboard.

Sondaye beinge the second of Auguste after dyner our bott went to the shore again to fille freshe watt^r whear after they had filled thear watt^r thear cam fower Salvages unto them havinge thear bowes and arowes in thear hands makinge show unto them to have them Com to the shore but our Saillers havinge filled thear watt^r wold nott go to the shore unto them but returned and cam aboard beinge about 5 of the Clock in the afternoon. So the bott went presently from the ship unto a point of an Illand and thear att Lo watt^r in on hower kild near .50. great Lopsters. you shall See them Whear they Ly in shold Watt^r nott past a yeard deep and wth a great hooke mad faste to a staffe you shall hitch them up. thear ar great store of them you may near Lad a Ship wth them, and they are of greatt bignesse. I have nott Seen the Lyke in England. So the bott returned a bord and wee toke our bott in and about myd nyght the wynd cam faier att northest we Sett Sall and deputed from thence keepinge our Course South west for So the Cost Lyeth.

Mundaye being the third of Auguste in the morninge we wear faier by the shore and So Sailed alongste the Coste. we Saw

¹ Penobscot Indian tribe.

² A Kennebec chief.

many Illands all alonge the Cost and great Sounds, goinge betwyxt them. but We could make prooffe of non for want of a penyshe.¹ hear we found fyshe still all alonge the Cost as we Sailed.

Tusdaye being the 4th of Auguste in the morninge 5 of the Clok we wear theawart of a Cape or head Land² Lyeing in the Latitud of 43 degrees and cam very near unto ytt. ytt ys very Low Land showinge Whytt Lyke sand but ytt ys Whytt Rocks and very stronge tides goeth hear from the place we stopt att beinge in 44 de and $\frac{1}{2}$. untill this Cape or head land ytt ys all broken Land and full of Illands and Large Sounds betwixt them and hear we found fyshe aboundance so large and great as I never Saw the Lyke Cods beffor nether any man in our shipe.

After we paste this Cape or head Land the Land falleth awaye and Lyeth in norwest and by north into a greatt deep baye.³ We kept our course from this head Land West and Weste and by South 7 Leags and cam to thre Illands whear cominge near unto them we found on the Southest Syd of them a great Leadge of Rocks Lyeing near a Leage into the Sea the w^{ch} we perseavinge tackt our ship and the wynde being Large att northest Cleared our Selves of them kepinge still our course to the westward west and by South and west Southwest untill mydnyght. then after we hald in more northerly.

Wensdaye being the 5th of Auguste from after mydnyght we hald in West norwest untill 3 of the Clok afternoon of the Sam and then we Saw the Land aggain bearinge from us north weste and by north and ytt Risseth in this forme hear under. ten or 12 Leags from yo they ar three heigh mountains⁴ that Lye in upon the main Land near unto the ryver of penobskot in w^{ch} ryver the bashabe makes his abod the cheeffe Comander of those pts and stretcheth unto the ryver of Sagadehock⁵ under his Comand. yo shall see theise heigh mountains when yo shall not perseave the main Land under ytt they ar of shutch an exceedinge heygts:

¹ Pinnacle.

² Cape Sable.

³ Bay of Fundy.

⁴ Camden mountains.

⁵ Kennebec.

And note, that from the Cape or head Land beffor spoken of untill these heigh mountains we never Saw any Land except those three Illands also beffor mensyoned. We stood in Right wth these mountains untill the next daye.

Thursdaye beinge the 6th of Auguste we stood in wth this heigh Land untill 12 of the Cloke noon and then I found the shipe to be in 43 d and $\frac{1}{2}$ by my observatio from thence we Sett our Course and stood away dew weste and Saw three other Illands¹ Lyenge together beinge Lo and flatt by the watt^r showinge whytt as yff ytt wear Sand but ytt ys whytt Rocks makinge show a far of allmoste Lyke unto Dover Cleeves and these three Illands Lye dew est and west on of the other. so we Cam faier by them and as we Cam to the Westward the heygh Land beffor spoken of shewed ytt selffe in this form as followith.²

From hence we kept still our Course West and Weste by North towards three other Illands³ that we Sawe Lyenge from these Illands beffor spoken of 8 Leags and about ten of the Clok att nyght we recovered them and havinge Sent in our bott beffor nyght to vew ytt for that ytt was Calme a[nd] to Sound ytt and See whatt good ankinge was under ytt we bor in wth on of them the w^{ch} as we cam in by we still sounded and founde very deep watt^r 40 fetham hard aboard of yt. So we stood in into a Cove In ytt and had 12 fetham watt^r and thear we ankored untill the mornynge. And when the daye appeared We Saw we weare environed Round about with Illands. yo myght have told neare thirty Illands round about us from aboard our shipe. this Illand we Call S^t. Georges Illand for that we hear found a Crosse Sett up the w^{ch} we Suposse was Sett up by George Wayman.⁴

Frydaye beinge the 7th of Auguste we wayed our Ankor whereby to bringe our shipe in mor bett^r Safty how Soever the

¹Matinicus group.

²Sketches of mountains as earlier in the paragraph.

³St. George's islands.

⁴The Popham colonists evidently had directions to Waymouth's anchorage, named Pentecost harbor, to which they gave the name "St. Georges Island."

wynd should happen to blow and about ten of the Cloke in the mornynge as we were standinge of a Lyttell from the Illand we descried a saill standinge in towards this Illand and we presently mad towards her and found ytt to be the *gyfte* our Consort So beinge all Joye full of our happy meetinge we both stood in again for the Illand we ryd under beffor and theare anckored both together.

This night followinge about myd nyght Cap^t. Gilbert caused his ships bott to be maned and took to hemselfe 13 other my Selfe beinge on, beinge 14 persons in all, and tooke the Indyan skidwarres¹ wth us the weather beinge faier and the wynd Calme we rowed to the Weste in amongst many gallant Illands and found the ryver of pemaquyd to be but 4 Leags weste from the Illand we Call S^t. Georges whear our ships remained still att anckor. hear we Landed in a Lyttell Cove² by skyd warres Direction and marched over a necke of the Land near three mills. So the Indyan skidwarres brought us to the Salvages housses whear they did inhabitt although much against his will for that he told us that they wear all removed and gon from the place they wear wont to inhabitt. but we answered hem again that we wold nott retorn backe untill shutch time as we had spoken with Som of them. At Length he brought us whear they did inhabytt whear we found near a hundreth of them men wemen and Children. And the Cheeffe Comander of them ys Nahanada.³ att our fryste Seight of them uppon a howlinge or Cry that they mad they all presently Isued forth towards us wth thear bowes and arrows and we presently mad a stand and Suffered them to Com near unto us. then our Indyan skidwarres spoke unto them in thear language showinge them what we wear w^{ch} when nahanada thear Comander perseaved what we wear he Caused them all to laye assyd thear bowes and arrowes and cam unto us and imbrassed us and we did the lyke to them aggain. So we

¹ Mentioned by Rosier as Skicowaros.

² New Harbor.

³ Mentioned by Rosier as Tahanedo.

remained wth them near to howers and wear in thear housses. Then we tooke our Leave of them and returned wth our Indyan skidwarres wth us towards our ships the 8th Daye of August being Satterdaye in the after noon.

Sondaye being the 9th of Auguste in the morninge the most p^t of our holl company of both our shipes Landed on this Illand the w^{ch} we call S^t. Georges Illand whear the Crosse standeth and thear we heard a Sermon delyvred unto us by our preacher¹ gyvinge god thanks for our happy metinge and Saffe aryvall into the Contry and So returned aboard aggain.

Mundaye beinge the Xth of Auguste early in the morninge Cap^t. popham in his shallope wth thirty others and Cap^t. Gilbert in his ships bott wth twenty others Acompanede Depted from thear shipes and sailed towards the ryver of Pemaquyd and Caryed wth us the Indyan skidwarres and Cam to the ryver ryght beffore thear housses whear they no Sooner espyed us but presently Nahanada wth all his Indians wth thear bowes and arrows in thear hands Cam forth upon the Sands. So we Caused skidwarres to speak unto hem and we our Selves spok unto hem in Inglyshe givinge hem to understand (our Cominge tended to no yvell towards hem Selfe nor any of his peopell.) he told us again he wold nott thatt all our peopell should Land. So because we wold in no sort offend them, hearuppon Som ten or twelffe of the Cheeff gent Landed and had Some parle together and then afterward they wear well contented that all should Land. So all landed we ussinge them with all the kindnesse that possibell we Could. neverthelesse after an hower or to they all Soddainly withdrew them Selves from us into the woods and Lefte us. we perseavinge this presently imbarked our Selves all except skidwarres who was nott Desyerous to return with us. We Seeinge this wold in no Sort proffer any Violence unto hem by drawing hem perfforce Suffered hem to remain, and staye behinde us, he promyssinge to return unto us the next Daye followinge but he heald not his promysse. So we imbarked our Selves and went

¹ Rev. Richard Seymour.

unto the other Syd of the ryver and thear remained uppon the shore the nyght followinge.

Tuesday beinge the xith of Auguste we retorned and cam to our ships whear they still remained att ankor under the Illand we call S^t. Georges.

Wensdaye being the xiith of Auguste we wayed our ankors and Sett our saills to go for the ryver of Sagadehock. we kept our Course from thence dew Weste untill 12 of the Clok mydnyght of the Sam. then we stroke our Saills and layed a hull untill the mornynge Doutinge for to over shoot ytt.

Thursdaye in the mornynge breacke of the daye beinge the xiiith of Auguste the Illand of Sutquin¹ bore north of us nott past halff a leage from us and ytt rysseth in this form hear under followinge the w^{ch} Illand Lyeth ryght beffore the mouth of the ryver of Sagadehocke South from ytt near 2 Leags but we did not make ytt to be Sutquin so we Sett our saills and stood to the westward for to Seeke ytt 2 Leags farther and nott fyndinge the ryver of Sagadehocke we knew that we had overshott the place. then we wold have retorned but Could not and the nyght in hand the *gifte* Sent in her shallop and mad ytt and went into the ryver this nyght but we wear constrained to remain att Sea all this nyght and about mydnight thear arosse a great storne and tempest uppon us the w^{ch} putt us in great daunger and hassard of castinge awaye of our ship and our Lyves by reason we wear so near the shore. the wynd blew very hard att South right in uppon the shore so that by no means we could nott get of. hear we sought all means and did what possybell was to be don for that our Lyves depended on ytt. hear we plyed ytt wth our ship of an on all the nyght often times espyeing many soonken rocks and breatches hard by us enfor synge us to put our ship abott and stand from them bearinge saill when ytt was more fyttter to have taken ytt in but that ytt stood uppon our Lyves to do ytt and our bott Soonk att our stern yet woold we nott cut her from us in

¹Seguin, a sign to them, from Pring evidently, as to the mouth of the Kennebec river, which they wished to enter.

hope of the appearinge of the daye. thus we Contynued untill the daye cam. then we perseaved our Selves to be hard aboard the Lee shore and no waye to escape ytt but by Seekinge the Shore. then we espyed 2 Lyttell Illands Lyeinge under our lee. So we bore up the healme and steerd in our shipe in betwyxt them whear the Lord be praised for ytt we found good and sauffe ankkoringe and thear anckored the storme still contynuinge untill the next daye followyng.

Frydaye beinge the xiiiith of August that we anckored under these Illands thear we repaired our bott being very muche torren and spoiled. then after we Landed on this Illand and found 4 salvages and an old woman. this Illand ys full of pyne trees and ocke and abundance of whorts of fower Sorts of them.

Satterdaye beinge the 15th of Auguste the storme ended and the wind Cam faier for us to go for Sagadehock. so we wayed our anckors and Sett Saille and stood to the estward and cam to the Illand of Sutquin w^{ch} was 2 Leags from those Illands we rod att anker beffor, and hear we anckored under the Illand of Sutqin in the estersyd of ytt for that the wynd was of the shore that wee could no gett into the ryver of Sagadehock and hear Cap^t. pophams ships bott cam aboard of us and gave us xx freshe Cods that they had taken beinge Sent out a fyshinge.

Sondaye beinge the 16th of Auguste Cap^t. popham Sent his Shallop unto us for to healp us in. So we wayed our anckors and beinge Calme we towed in our ship and Cam into the Ryver of Sagadehocke and anckored by the *gyfts* Syd about xi of the Cloke the Same daye.

Mundaye beinge the 17th Auguste Cap^t. popham in his shallop wth 30 others and Cap^t. Gilbert in his shipes bott accompanied wth 18 other persons depted early in the morninge from thear ships and sailed up the Ryver of Sagadehock for to vew the Ryver and also to See whear they myght fynd the most Convenyent place for thear plantation my Selffe beinge wth Cap^t. Gilbert. So we Sailed up into this ryver near 14 Leags and found ytt to be a most gallant ryver very brod and of a good depth. we never had

Lesse Watt^r then 3 fetham when we had Least and abundance of greatt fyshe in ytt Leaping above the Watt^r on eatch Syd of us as we Sailed. So the nyght aproching after a whill we had refreshed our Selves uppon the shore about 9 of the Cloke we sett backward to retorn and Cam abourd our shipes the next day followinge about 2 of the Clok in the afternoon. We fynd this ryver to be very pleasant wth many goodly Illlands in ytt and to be both Large and deepe Watt^r havinge many branches in ytt. that w^{ch} we tooke bendeth ytt Selffe towards the northest.

Tuesdaye beinge the 18th after our retorn we all went to the shore and thear mad Choies of a place for our plantation¹ wh^{ch} ys at the very mouth or entry of the Ryver of Sagadehocke on the West Syd of the Ryver beinge almoste an Illland of a good bygness. whylst we wear uppon the shore thear Cam in three Cannoos by us but they wold not Com near us but rowed up the Ryver and so past away.

Wensday beinge the 19th Auguste we all went to the shore whear we mad Choise for our plantation and thear we had a Sermon delyvred unto us by our precher and after the Sermon our pattent was red wth the orders and Lawes thearin prescrybed and then we returned abord our ships again.

Thursdaye beinge the 20th of Auguste all our Companyes Landed and thear began to fortefye. our presedent, Cap^t. popham Sett the fryst spytt of ground unto ytt and after hem all the rest followed and Labored hard in the trenches about ytt.

Frydaye the 21th of Auguste all hands Labored hard about the fort Som in the trench Som for fagetts and our ship Carpenters about the buildinge of a small penis or shallop.

Satterdaye the 22th Auguste Cap^t. popham early in the morninge deyped in his shallop to go for the ryver of pashipskoke.² thear they had parle wth the Salvages again who delyvred unto

¹ The plan of St. Georges fort already mentioned indicates exactly the location of the Popham colony.

² The Pejepscoot or Androscoggin.



SITE OF FORT ST. GEORGE (INDICATED BY ARROW).

them that they had ben att wars wth Sasanoa and had slain his Soone in fyght. skidwares and Dehanada wear in this fyght.

Sondaye the 23th our presedent Cap^t. popham returned unto us from the ryver of pashipscoke.

The 24th all Labored about the fort.

Tuesdaye the 25th Cap^t. Gilbert imbarked hem Selffe wth 15 other wth hem to go to the Westward uppon Som Discovery but the Wynd was contrary and forsed hem backe again the Sam daye.

The 26th and 27th all Labored hard about the fort.

Frydaye the 28th Cap^t. Gilbert wth 14 others my Selffe beinge on Imbarked hem to go to the westward again. So the wynd Servinge we Sailed by many gallant Illands¹ and towards nyght the winde Cam Contrary against us So that we wear Constrained to remain that nyght under the head Land called Semeamis² wher we found the Land to be most fertill. the trees growinge thear doth exceed for goodnesse and Length beinge the most p^t of them ocke and wallnutt growinge a greatt space assoonder on from the other as our parks in England and no thickett growinge under them. hear wee also found a gallant place to fortifye whom Nattuer ytt Selffe hath already framed wth out the hand of man wth a runynge stream of watter hard adjoyninge under the foott of ytt.

Satterdaye the 29th Auguste early in the morninge we depted from thence and rowed to the westward for that the wind was againste us. but the wynd blew so hard that forsed us to remain under an Illand³ 2 Leags from the place we remayned the night beffore. whilst we remayned under this Illand thear passed to Cannoes by us but they wold nott Com neare us. after mydnyght we put from this Illand in hope to have gotten the place we dessyered but the wind arose and blew so hard at Southwest Contrary for us that forsed us to return.

Sondaye beinge the 30th Auguste retornynge beffore the wynd we sailed by many goodly Illands for betwixt this head Land

¹ Islands in Casco bay.

² Cape Elizabeth.

³ Richmond's island.

called Semeamis and the ryver of Sagadehock ys a great baye in the w^{ch} Lyeth So many Illands and so thicke and neare together that yo Cannott well desern to Nomber them. yet may yo go in betwixt them in a good ship for yo shall have never Lesse Watt^r the[n] 8 fethams. these Illands ar all over growen wth woods very thicke as ocks wallnut pyne trees and many other things growinge as Sarsaperilla hassell nuts and whorts in abundance. So this day we returned to our fort att Sagadehock.

Munday being the Last of Auguste nothinge hapened but all Labored for the buildinge of the fort and for the storhouse to reseave our vyttual.

Tuesday the first of September thear Cam a Canooa unto us in the w^{ch} was 2 greatt kettells of brasse. Som of our Company did parle wth them but they did rest very doutfull of us and wold nott Suffer mor then on att a tyme to Com near unto them. So he depted. The Second daye third and 4th nothinge hapened worth the wryttinge but that eatch man did his beste endeavour for the buildinge of the fort.

Satterdaye beinge the 5th of Septemb^r thear Cam into the entraunce of the ryver of Sagadehocke nine Canooos in the w^{ch} was Dehanada and skidwarres wth many others in the wholl near fortye persons men women and Children. they Cam and parled wth us and we aggain ussed them in all frindly maner We Could and gave them vyttails for to eatt. So skidwarres and on more of them stayed wth us untill nyght the rest of them withdrew them in thear Canooas to the farther Syd of the ryver. but when nyght Cam for that skidwares woold needs go to the rest of his Company Cap^t. Gilbert accompaned wth James Davis and Cap^t. ellis best took them into our bott and Caryed them to thear Company on the farther syd the ryver and thear remained amongst them all the nyght and early in the mornynge the Sallvages depted in thear Canooas for the ryver of pemaquid promysseing Cap^t. Gilbert to accompany hem in thear Canooas to the ryver of penobskott whear the bashabe remayneth.

The 6th nothinge happened. the 7th our ship the *Mary and John* began to discharge her vyttuals.

Tuesday beinge the 8th Septemb^r Cap^t. Gilbert accompaned wth xxii others my Selfe beinge on of them (deped from the fort to go for the ryver of penobskott (takinge wth hem divers Sorts of M^rchandise for to trad wth the Bashabe who ys the Cheeffe Commander of those p^{ts}) but the wind was Contrary againste hem so that he could nott Com to dehanada and skidwares at the time apointed for ytt was the xith daye beffor he Could gett to the ryver of pemaquid Whear they do make thear abbod.

Frydaye beinge the xith in the mornynge early we Cam into the ryver of pemaquyd thear to Call nahanada and skidwares as we had promyste them. but beinge thear aryved we found no Lyvinge Creatuer. they all wear gon from thence. the w^{ch} we perseavinge presently deped towards the ryver of penobskott Saillinge all this daye and the xiith and xiiith the Lyke yett by no means Could we fynd ytt. So our vitall beinge spent we hasted to return. So the wynd Cam faier for us and we Sailed all the 14th and 15th dayes in returnynge the Wind blowinge very hard att north and this mornynge the 15th daye we pseaved a blessing star in the northeast of us.

The 16th 17th 18th 19th 20th 21th 22th nothinge hapened but all Labored hard about the fort and the store house for to Land our wyttails.

The 23th beinge Wensdaye Cap^t. Gilbert accompaned wth 19 others my Selfe on of them deped from the fort to go for the head of the ryver of Sagadehock. we Sailed all this daye. So did we the Lyke the 24th untill the evenynge. then we Landed thear to remain that Nyght. hear we found a gallant Champion Land and exceeddinge fertill. So hear we remayned all nyght.

The 25th beinge frydaye early in the mornynge we deped from hence and sailed up the ryver about eyght Leags farther untill we Cam unto an Illand¹ beinge Lo Land and flatt. att this

¹ Below the falls at Augusta there was formerly an island known as Cushnoc island.

Illand ys a great down Fall of watt^r the w^{ch} runeth by both Sydes of this Illand very swyfte and shallow. in this Illand we found greatt store of grapes exceedinge good and sweett of to Sorts both red butt the on of them ys a mervellous deepe red. by both the syds of this ryver the grapes grow in aboundance and allso very good Hoppes and allso Chebolls and garleck. and for the goodnesse of the Land ytt doth so far abound that I Cannott allmost expresse the Sam. hear we all went ashore and wth a stronge Rope mad fast to our bott and on man in her to gyde her aggainst the Swyfte stream we pluckt her up throwe ytt pforce. after we had past this down-Fall we all went into our bott again and rowed near a Leage farther up into the ryver and nyght beinge att hand we hear stayed all nyght, and in the fryst of the night about ten of the Cloke thear Cam on the farther syd of the ryver sartain Salvages Callinge unto us in broken inglyshe. we answered them aggain. So for this time they depted.

The 26th beinge Satterdaye thear Cam a Canooa unto us and in hear fower salvages those that had spoken unto us in the nyght before. his name that Came unto us ys Sabenoa. he macks hemselfe unto us to be Lord of the ryver of Sagadehock.

End: The relation of Whole Voyage to Virginia,
New England,
1607.¹

[*The remainder of the narration is taken from Chapter X. of the "Historie of Travaile into Virginia," by William Strachey.*]

They entertayned him friendly, and tooke him into their boat and presented him with some triffling things, which he accepted; howbeyt, he desired some one of our men to be put into his canoa as a pawne of his safety, whereupon Captain Gilbert sent in a man of his, when presently the canoa rowed away from them with all the speed they could make up the river. They followed

¹These words were added perhaps by Mr. Griffith at the time the manuscript came into his hands.

with the shallop, having great care that the Sagamo should not leape overboard. The canoa quickly rowed from them and landed, and the men made to their howses, being neere a league on the land from the river's side, and carried our man with them. The shallop making good waye, at length came to another downefall,¹ which was so shallowe and soe swift, that by noe meanes they could passe any further, for which, Captain Gilbert, with nine others, landed and tooke their fare, the salvadge Sagamo, with them, and went in search after those other salvages, whose howses, the Sagamo told Captain Gilbert, were not farr off; and after a good tedious march, they came indeed at length unto those salvages' howses where found neere fifty able men very strong and tall, such as their like before they had not seene; all newly painted and armed with their bowes and arrowes. Howbeyt, after that the Sagamo had talked with them, they delivered back again the man, and used all the rest very friendly, as did ours the like by them, who shewed them their comodities of beads, knives, and some copper, of which they seemed very fond; and by waye of trade, made shew that they would come downe to the boat and there bring such things as they had to exchange them for ours. Soe Captain Gilbert departed from them, and within half an howre after he had gotten to his boat, there came three canoas down unto them, and in them some sixteen salvages, and brought with them some tobacco and certayne small skynes, which where of no value; which Captain Gilbert perceaving, and that they had nothing ells wherewith to trade, he caused all his men to come abourd, and as he would have putt from the shore; the salvadges perceiving so much, subtilely devised how they might put out the fier in the shallop, by which meanes they sawe they should be free from the danger of our men's pieces, and to performe the same, one of the salvadges came into the shallop and taking the fier brand which one of our company held in his hand thereby to light the matches, as if he would light a pipe of tobacco, as sone as he had gotten yt into his hand he presently

¹ Bacon's Rips, five miles above Augusta, answer to the description here.

threw it into the water and leapt out of the shallop. Captain Gilbert seeing that, suddenly commanded his men to betake them to their musketts and the targettiers too, from the head of the boat, and bad one of the men before, with his targett on his arme, to stepp on the shore for more fier; the salvages resisted him and would not suffer him to take any, and some others holding fast the boat rope that the shallop could not pott off. Captain Gilbert caused the musquettiers to present their peeces, the which, the salvages seeing, presently let go the boatroap and betooke them to their bowes and arrowes, and ran into the bushes, nocking their arrowes, but did not shoot, neither did ours at them. So the shallop departed from them to the further side of the river, where one of the canoas came unto them, and would have excused the fault of the others. Captain Gilbert made shew as if he were still friends, and entertayned them kindlye and soe left them, returning to the place where he had lodged the night before, and there came to an anchor for that night. The head of the river standeth in 45 degrees and odd mynutts. Upon the continent they found abundance of spruse trees such as are able to maast the greatest ship his majestie hath, and many other trees, oake, walnutt, pineaple; fish, abundance; great store of grapes, hopps, chiballs, also they found certaine coddts in which they supposed the cotton wooll to grow, and also upon the bancks many shells of pearle.

27. Here they sett up a crosse and then returned homeward, in the way seeking the by river of some note called Sasanoa.¹ This daye and the next they sought yt, when the weather turned fowle and full of fog and raine, they made all hast to the fort before which, the 29th, they arrived.

30. and 1 and 2 of October, all busye about the fort.

3. There came a canoa unto some of the people of the fort as they were fishing on the sand, in which was Skidwares, who badd them tell their president that Nahanada, with the Basha-

¹ The tidal river to which there is an entrance opposite Bath.

baes brother, and others, were on the further side of the river, and the next daie would come and visitt him.

4. There came two canoas to the fort, in which were Nahanada and his wife, and Skidwares, and the Basshabaes brother, and one other called Amenquin, a Sagamo; all whome the president feasted and entertayned with all kindnes, both that day and the next, which being Sondaye, the president carried them with him to the place of publike prayers, which they were at both morning and evening, attending yt with great reverence and silence.

6. The salvadges departed all except Amenquin the Sagamo, who would needes staye amongst our people a longer tyme. Upon the departure of the others, the president gave unto every one of them copper beades, or knives, which contented them not a little, as also delivered a present unto the Basshabae's brother, and another for his wife, giving him to understand that he would come unto his court in the river of Penobscot, and see him very shortly, bringing many such like of his country commodities with him.

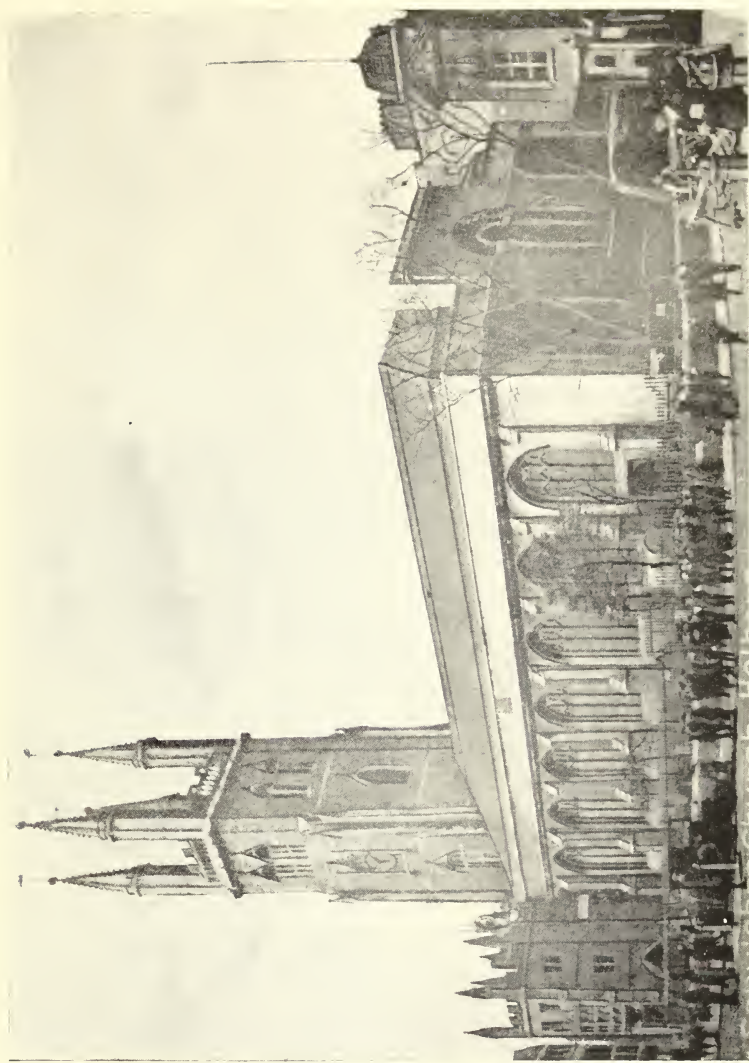
You maie please to understand how, whilst this busines was thus followed here, soone after their first arrivall, that had dispatch't away Capt. Robert Davies, in the *Mary and John*,¹ to advertise of their safe arrival and forwardness of their plantacion within this river of Sachadehoc, with letters to the Lord Chief Justice, ymportuninge a supply for the most necessary wants to the subsisting of a colony, to be sent unto them betymes the next yeare.

After Capt. Davies' departure they fully finished the fort, trencht and fortified yt with twelve pieces or ordinaunce, and built fifty howses, therein, besides a church and a storehowse; and the carpenters framed a pretty Pynnace of about some thirty tonne, which they called the *Virginia*; the chief ship wright beinge one Digby of London.

¹The vessel mentioned here is probably the one Gorges reports as having sailed in October.

Many discoveries likewise had been made both to the mayne and unto the neighbour rivers, and the frontier nations fully discovered by the diligence of Capt. Gilbert, had not the wynter proved soe extreame unseasonable and frosty; for yt being in the yeare 1607, when the extraordinary frost was felt in most parts of Europe, yt was here likewise as vehement, by which noe boat could stir upon any busines. Howbeyt, as tyme and occasion gave leave, there was nothing omitted which could add unto the benefitt or knowledge of the planters, for which when Capt. Davies arrived there in the yeare following (sett out from Topsam, the port towne of Exciter, with a shipp laden full of vitualls, armes, instruments and tooles, etc.,) albeyt he found Mr. George Popham, the president, and some other dead, yet he found all things in good forwardness, and many kinds of fursr obteyned from the Indians by way of trade; good store of sarsaparilla gathered, and the new pynnace all finished. But by reason that Capt. Gilbert received letters that his brother was newly dead, and a faire portion of land fallen unto his share, which required his repaier home, and noe mynes discovered, nor hope thereof, being the mayne intended benefit expected to uphold the charge of this plantacion, and the feare that all other wynters would prove like the first, the company by no means would stay any longer in the country, especyally Capt. Gilbert being to leave them, and Mr. Popham, as aforesaid, dead; wherefore they all ymbarqued in this new arrived shipp, and in the new pynnace, the *Virginia*, and sett saile for England. And this was the end of that northerne colony uppon the river Sachadehoc.

¹The place was wholly abandoned. Effort has been made to locate some of these colonists at Pemaquid and other places. H. E. Holmes, in his *Makers of Maine* (Lewiston, Maine, 1912, 149), makes this statement: "The ship 'Gift of God,' with forty-five men, remained behind. What became of these men and their ship is doubtful, but the weight of evidence tends to prove that they went to Pemaquid and Monhegan and became those scattered settlements of Englishmen along the coast of Maine." There is no evidence whatever that any of the Popham colonists went to these places or to any places on the coast. The proof is ample that they all returned to England on the abandonment of the Popham undertaking.



ST. SEPULCHRE CHURCH, LONDON, IN WHICH CAPTAIN JOHN SMITH WAS BURIED.

CAPTAIN JOHN SMITH.

Captain John Smith, son of a tenant farmer, was born in Willoughby, Lincolnshire, England, in January, 1579. Of an adventurous spirit he saw war service for some time in the Netherlands and afterwards in wars against the Turks. Returning to England in 1605, he accompanied the Jamestown colonists to this country in 1606, became a member of the first Virginia Council and was elected president of the colony in 1608. On account of factional differences he was arrested and sent to England in 1609, but was acquitted of the charges that had been brought against him. His presence on this coast with two vessels in 1614, followed by his *Description of New England* and other later publications, served to call favorable attention to colonial possibilities in New England that were helpful in bringing hither the Pilgrims and the Puritans. His own plans with reference to colonization here, however, failed of accomplishment. He died in London, June 21, 1631, and was buried in St. Sepulchre church in that city, where an elaborate memorial still records his varied activities in two hemispheres.

CAPTAIN JOHN SMITH'S DESCRIPTION OF NEW ENGLAND.

In the moneth of Aprill, 1614, with two Ships from London, of a few Marchants, I chanced to arrive in New-England, a parte of Ameryca, at the Ile of Monahiggan,¹ in $43\frac{1}{2}$ of Northerly latitude: our plot was there to take Whales and make tryalls of a Myne of Gold and Copper. If those failed, Fish and Furies was then our refuge, to make our selves savers howsoever: we found this Whalefishing a costly conclusion: we saw many, and spent much time in chasing them; but could not kill any: They being a kinde of Iubartes, and not the Whale that yeeldes Finnes and Oyle as wee expected. For our Golde, it was rather the Masters device to get a voyage that proiected it, then any knowledge hee had at all of any such matter. Fish and Furies was now our guard: and by our late arrival, and long lingring about the Whale, the prime of both those seasons were past ere wee perceived it; we thinking that their seasons served at all times: but wee found it otherwise; for by the midst of Iune, the fishing failed. Yet in Iuly and August some was taken, but not sufficient to defray so great a charge as our stay required. Of dry fish we made about 40000. of Cor-fish about 7000. Whilst the sailers fished, my selfe with eight or nine others of them might best bee spared; Ranging the coast in a small boat, wee got for trifles neer 1100 Bever skinnes, 100 Martins, and neer as many Otters; and the most of them within the distance of twenty leagues. We ranged the Coast both East and West much further; but Eastwards our commodities were not esteemed, they were so neare the French who affords them better: and right against us

¹ Monhegan.

in the Main was a Ship of Sir Frances Pophames,¹ that had there such acquaintance, having many yeares used onely that porte, that the most parte there was had by him. And 40 leagues westwards were two French Ships, that had made there a great voyage by trade, during the time wee tryed those conclusions, not knowing the Coast, nor Salvages habitation. With these Furies, the Traine, and Cor-fish I returned for England in the Bark: where within six monthes after our departure from the Downes, we safe arrived back. The best of this fish was solde for five pound the hundreth, the rest by ill usage betwixt three pound and fifty shillings. The other Ship staid to fit herself for Spaine with the dry fish which was sould, by the Sailers reporte that returned, at forty ryalls the quintall, each hundred weighing two quintalls and a halfe.

New England is that part of America in the Ocean Sea opposite to Nova Albyon² in the South Sea; discovered by the most memorable Sir Francis Drake in his voyage about the worlde. In regarde whereto this is stiled New England, beeing in the same latitude. New France, off it, is Northward: Southwardes is Virginia, and all the adioyning Continent, with New Granado, New Spain, New Andolosia and the West Indies. Now because I have beene so oft asked such strange questions, of the goodnesse and greatnesse of those spatious Tracts of land, how they can bee thus long unknown, or not possessed by the Spaniard, and many such like demands; I intreat your pardons, if I chance to be too plaine, or tedious in relating my knowledge for plaine mens satisfaction.

Florida is the next adioyning to the Indies, which unprosperously was attempted to bee planted by the French.³ A Country farre bigger then England, Scotland, France and Ireland, yet little knowne to any Christian, but by the wonderful endeavours

¹ Son of Sir John Popham.

² California.

³ Ribault colony, 1605.

of Ferdinando de Soto a valiant Spaniard: whose writings in this age is the best guide knowne to search those parts.

Virginia is no Ile (as many doe imagine) but part of the Continent adioyning to Florida; whose bounds may be stretched to the magnitude thereof without offence to any Christian inhabitant. For from the degrees of 30. to 45. his Maiestie hath granted his Letters patents, the Coast extending South-west and North-east aboute 1500 miles; but to follow it aboard, the shore may well be 2000. at the least: of which, 20. miles is the most gives entrance into the Bay of Chisapeak, where is the London plantation: within which is a Country (as you may perceive by the description in a Booke and Map printed in my name of that little I there discovered) may well suffice 300000 people to inhabit. And Southward adioyneth that part discovered at the charge of Sir Walter Rawley, by Sir Ralph Lane, and that learned Mathematician Mr. Thomas Heryot. Northward six or seaven degrees is the River Sadagahock, where was planted the Western Colonie, by that Honourable Patrone of vertue Sir Iohn Popham Lord chief Iustice of England. Ther is also a relation printed by Captaine Bartholomew Gosnould, of Elizabeths Iles: (and another by Captaine Waymoth, of Pemmaquid.) From all these diligent observers, posterity may be bettered by the fruits of their labours. But for divers others that long before and since have ranged those parts, within a kenning sometimes of the shore, some touching in one place some in another, I must entreat them pardon me for omitting them; or if I offend in saying that their true descriptions are concealed, or never well observed, or died with the Authors: so that the Coast is yet still but even as a Coast unknowne and undiscovered. I have had six or seaven severall plots of those Northren parts, so unlike each to other, and most so differing from any true proportion, or resemblance of the Countrey, as they did mee no more good, then so much waste paper, though they cost me more. It may be it was not my chance to see the best; but least others may be

deceived as I was, or through dangerous ignorance hazard themselves as I did, I have drawn a Map from Point to Point, Ile to Ile, and Harbour to Harbour, with the Soundings, Sands, Rocks, and Landmarks as I passed close aboard the Shore in a little Boat; although there be many things to be observed which the haste of other affaires did cause me omit: for, being sent more to get present commodities, then knowledge by discoveries for any future good, I had not power to search as I would: yet it will serve to direct any shall goe that waies, to safe Harbours and the Salvages habitations: What marchandize and commodities for their labour they may finde, this following discourse shall plainly demonstrate.

Thus you may see, of this 2000. miles more than halfe is yet unknowne to any purpose: no not so much as the borders of the Sea are yet certainly discovered. As for the goodnes and true substances of the Land, wee are for most part yet altogether ignorant of them, unlesse it be those parts about the Bay of Chisapeack and Sagadahock: but onely here and there wee touched or have seene a little the edges of those large dominions, which doe stretch themselves into the Maine, God doth know how many thousand miles; whereof we can yet no more iudge, then a stranger that saileth betwixt England and France can describe the Harbors and dangers by landing here or there in some River or Bay, tell thereby the goodnesse and substances of Spaine, Italy, Germany, Bohemia, Hungaria and the rest. By this you may perceive how much they erre, that think every one which hath been at Virginia understandeth or knowes what Virginia is: Or that the Spaniards know one halfe quarter of those Territories they possesse; no, not so much as the true circumference of Terra Incognita, whose large dominions may equalize the greatnesse and goodnes of America, for any thing yet known. It is strange with what small power hee hath raigned in the East Indies; and few will understand the truth of his strength in America: where he having so much to keepe with such a pam-

pered force, they neede not greatly feare his furie, in the Bermudas, Virginia, New France, or New England; beyond whose bounds America doth stretch many thousand miles: into the frozen partes whereof one Master Hutson¹ an English Mariner did make the greatest discoverie of any Christian I knowe of, where he unfortunately died. For Affrica, had not the industrious Portugales ranged her unknowne parts, who would have sought for wealth among those fryed Regions of blacke brutish Negers, where notwithstanding all the wealth and admirable adventures and endeavours more than 140 yeares, they knowe not one third of those blacke habitations. But it is not a worke for every one, to manage such an affaire as makes a discoverie, and plants a Colony: It requires all the best parts of Art, Iudgement, Courage, Honesty, Constancy, Diligence and Industrie, to doe but neere well. Some are more proper for one thing then another; and therein are to be employed: and nothing breedes more confusion than misplacing and mis-employing men in their undertakings. Columbus, Cortez, Pitzara, Soto, Magellanes, and the rest served more than a prentiship to learne how to begin their most memorable attempts in the West Indies; which to the wonder of all ages successfully they effected, when many hundreds of others farre above them in the worlds opinion, beeing instructed but by relation, came to shame and confusion in actions of small moment, who doubtlesse in other matters, were both wise, discreet, generous, and couragious. I say not this to detract any thing from their incomparable merits, but to answer those questionlesse questions that keep us back from imitating the worthinesse of their brave spirits that advanced themselves from poore Souldiers to great Captaines, their posterity to great Lords, their King to be one of the greatest Potentates on earth, end the fruites of their labours, his greatest glory, power and renowne.

¹Henry Hudson, an English navigator, who in 1610, in a search for a northwest passage to India, entered Hudson strait and Hudson bay. His crew mutinied in the bay, and Hudson and eight others, set afloat in a small boat June 23, 1611, were not seen again.

That part wee call New England is betwixt the degrees of 41. and 45: but that parte this discourse speaketh of, stretcheth but from Penobscot to Cape Cod, some 75 leagues by a right line distant each from other: within which bounds I have seene at least 40. severall habitations upon the Sea Coast, and sounded about 25 excellent good Harbours; In many whereof there is anorage for 500. sayle of ships of any burthen; in some of them for 5000: And more than 200 Iles overgrowne with good timber, of divers sorts of wood, which doe make so many harbours as requireth a longer time than I had, to be well discovered.

The principall habitation Northward we were at was Penobscot; Southward along the Coast and up the Rivers we found Mecadacut, Segocket, Pemmaquid, Nusconcus, Kenebeck, Sagadahock, and Aumoughcawgen; And to those Countries belong the people of Segotago, Paghhuntanuck, Pocopassum, Taughtanakagnet, Warbigganus, Nassaque, Masherosqueck, Wawrigweck, Moshoquen, Wakcogo, Pasharanack, &c. To these are allied the Countries of Aucocisco, Accominticus, Passataquack, Aggawom and Naemkeck:¹ all these, I could perceive, differ little in language, fashion, or government: though most be Lords of themselves, yet they hold the Bashabes of Pennobscot, the chiefe and greatest amongst them.

The next I can remember by name are Mattahunts; two pleasant Iles of groves, gardens and corne fields a league in the Sea from the Mayne. Then Totant, Massachuset, Pocapawmet, Quonahassit, Sagoquas, Nahapassumkeck, Topeent, Seccasaw, Totheet, Nasnocomacak, Accomack, Chawum; Then Cape Cod by which is Pawmet and the Ile Nawset of the language, and alliance of them of Chawum: The others are called Massachusets; of another language, humor and condition: For their trade and marchandize;

¹Some of these Indian designations did not come into common use, but some of them did, such as Nusconcus (Muscongus), Aumoughcawgen (Androscoggin), Aucocisco (Casco), Accominticus (Agamenticus), Passataquack (Piscataqua), Aggawom (Agawam), and Naemkeck (Naumkeag), the last two belonging to Massachusetts.

to each of their habitations they have diverse Townes and people belonging; and by their relations and descriptions, more than 20 severall Habitations and Rivers that stretch themselves farre up into the Countrey, even to the borders of diverse great Lakes, where they kill and take most of their Bevers and Otters. (From Penobscot to Sagadahock this Coast is all Mountainous and Iles of huge Rocks, but overgrowen with all sorts of excellent good woodes for building houses, boats, barks or shippes; with an incredible abundance of most sorts of fish, much fowle, and sundry sorts of good fruites for mans use.)

Betwixt Sagadahock and Sowocatuck there is but two or three sandy Bayes, but betwixt that and Cape Cod very many: especially the Coast of the Massachusets is so indifferently mixed with high clayie or sandy cliffes in one place, and then tracts of large long ledges of divers sorts, and quarries of stones in other places so strangely divided with tinctured veines of divers colours: as, Free stone for building, Slate for tiling, smooth stone to make Fornaces and Forges for glasse or iron, and iron ore sufficient, conveniently to melt in them: but the most part so resembleth the Coast of Devonshire, I thinke most of the cliffes would make such limestone: If they be not of these qualities, they are so like, they may deceive a better iudgement then mine; all which are so neere adioyning to those other advantages I observed in these parts, that if the Ore prove as good iron and steele in those parts, as I know it is within the bounds of the Countrey, I dare engage my head (having but men skilfull to worke the simples there growing) to have all things belonging to the building the rigging of shippes of any proportion, and good marchandize for the fraught, within a square of 10 or 14 leagues: and were it for a good rewarde, I would not feare to prooue it in a lesse limitation.

And surely by reason of those sandy cliffes and cliffes of rocks, both which we saw so planted with Gardens and Corne fields, and so well inhabited with a goodly, strong and well proportioned people, besides the greatnesse of the Timber growing on them, the greatnesse of the fish and moderate temper of the ayre (for

of twentie five, not any was sicke, but two that were many yeares diseased before they went, notwithstanding our bad lodging and accidentall diet) who can but approue this is a most excellent place, both for health and fertility? And of all the foure parts of the world that I have yet seene not inhabited, could I have but meanes to transport a Colonie, I would rather live here than any where: and if it did not maintaine it selfe, were wee but once indifferently well fitted, let us starve.

The maine Staple, from hence to bee extracted for the present to produce the rest, is fish; which however it may seeme a mean and a base commoditie: yet who will but truly take the pains and consider the sequell, I thinke will allow it well worth the labour. It is strange to see what great adventures the hopes of setting forth men of war to rob the industrious innocent, would procure: or such massie promises in grosse: though more are choked then well fedde with such hastie hopes. But who doth not know that the poore Hollanders, chiefly by fishing, at a great charge and labour in all weathers in the open Sea, are made a people so hardy, and industrious? and by the venting this poore commodity to the Easterlings for as meane, which is Wood, Flax, Pitch, Tarre, Rosin, Cordage, and such like (which they exchange againe, to the French, Spaniards, Portugales, and English, &c. for what they want) are made so mighty, strong and rich, as no State but Venice, of twice their magnitude, is so well furnished with so many faire Cities, goodly Townes, strong Fortresses, and that abundance of shipping and all sorts of marchandize, as well of Golde, Silver, Pearles, Diamonds, Pretious Stones, Silkes, Velvets, and Cloth of golde; as Fish, Pitch, Wood, or such grosse commodities? What Voyages and Discoveries, East and West, North and South, yea about the world, make they? What an Army by Sea and Land, have they long maintained in despite of one of the greatest Princes of the world? And never could the Spaniard with all his Mynes of golde and Silver, pay his debts, his friends, and army, halfe so truly, as the Hollanders stil have done by this contemptible trade of fish.

Divers (I know) may alledge, many other assistances: But this is their Myne; and the Sea the source of those silvered streams of all their vertue; which hath made them now the very miracle of industrie, the pattern of perfection for these affaires: and the benefit of fishing is that Primum mobile that turns all their Spheres to this height of plentie, strength, honour and admiration.

Herring, Cod, and Ling, is that triplicitie that makes their wealth and shippings multiplicities, such as it is, and from which (few would thinke it) they yearly draw at least one million and a halfe of pounds starling; yet it is most certaine (if records be true:) and in this faculty they are so naturalized, and of their vents so certainly acquainted, as there is no likelihood they will ever bee paralleld, having 2 or 3000 Busses, Flat bottomes, Sword pinks, Todes, and such like, that breedes them Saylers, Mariners, Souldiers and Marchants, never to be wrought out of that trade, and fit for any other. I will not deny but others may gaine as well as they, that will use it, though not so certainly, nor so much in quantity; for want of experience. And this Herring they take upon the Coast of Scotland and England; their Cod and Ling, upon the Coast of Izeland and in the North Seas.

Hamborough, and the East Countries, for Sturgion and Caviare, gets many thousands of pounds from England, and the Straites: Portugale, the Biskaines, and the Spaniards, make 40 or 50 Saile yearely to Cape-blank, to hooke for Porgos, Mullet, and make Puttardo: and New found Land, doth yearely fraught neere 800 sayle of Ships with a sillie leane skinny Poore-Iohn, and Cor-fish, which at least yearely amounts to 3 or 400000 pound. If from all those parts such paines is taken for this poore gaines of fish, and by them hath neither meate, drinke, nor clothes, wood, iron, nor steele, pitch, tarre, nets, leades, salt, hookees, nor lines, for shipping, fishing, nor provision, but at the second, third, fourth, or fift hand, drawne from so many severall parts of the world ere they come together to be used in this voyage: If these I say can gaine, and the Saylers live going for shares, lesse then the third part of their labours, and yet spend as much time in going and

comming as in staying there, so short is the season of fishing; why should wee more doubt, then Holland, Portugale, Spaniard, French, or other, but to doe much better then they, where there is victuall to feede us, wood of all sorts, to build Boats, Ships, or Barks; the fish at our doores, pitch, tarre, masts, yards, and most of other necessaries onely for making? And here are no hard Landlords to racke us with high rents, or extorted fines to consume us, no tedious pleas in law to consume us with their many years disputations for Iustice: no multitudes to occasion such impediments to good orders, as in popular States. So freely hath God and his Maiesty bestowed those blessings on them that will attempt to obtaine them, as here every man may be master and owner of his owne labour and land; or the greatest part in a small time. If hee have nothing but his hands, he may set up this trade: and by industrie quickly grow rich; spending but halfe that time wel, which in England we abuse in idlenes, worse or as ill. Here is ground also as good as any lyeth in the height of forty one, forty two, forty three, &c. which is as temperate and as fruitfule as any other parallell in the world. As for example, on this side the line West of it in the South Sea, is Nova Albion, discovered as is said, by Sir Francis Drake. East from it, is the most temperate part of Portugale, the ancient kingdomes of Galazia, Biskey, Navarre, Arragon, Catalonia, Castilia the olde and the most moderate of Castilia the new, and Valentia, which is the greatest part of Spain: which if the Spanish Histories bee true, in the Romanes time abounded no lesse with golde and silver Mines, then now the West Indies; The Romanes then using the Spaniards to work in those Mines, as now the Spaniard doth the Indians.

In France, the Provinces of Gasconie, Langadock, Avignon, Province, Dolphine, Pyamont, and Turyne, are in the same paralel: which are the best and richest parts of France. In Italy, the provinces of Genua, Lumbardy, and Verona, with a great part of the most famous State of Venice, the Dukedoms of Bononia, Mantua, Ferrara, Ravenna, Bologna, Florence, Pisa, Sienna,

Urbine, Ancona, and the ancient Citie and Countrey of Rome, with a great part of the great Kingdome of Naples. In Slavonia, Istrya, and Dalmatia, with the Kingdomes of Albania. In Grecia, that famous Kingdome of Macedonia, Bulgaria, Thessalia, Thracia, or Romania, where is seated the most pleasant and plentiful Citie in Europe, Constantinople. In Asia also, in the same latitude, are the temperatest parts of Natolia, Armenia, Persia, and China, besides divers other large Countries and Kingdomes in these most milde and temperate Regions of Asia. Southward, in the same height, is the richest of golde Mynes, Chily and Baldivia, and the mouth of the great River of Plate, &c: for all the rest of the world in that height is yet unknowne. Besides these reasons, mine owne eyes that have seene a great part of those Cities and their Kingdomes, as well as it, can finde no advantage they have in nature, but this. They are beautified by the long labor and diligence of industrious people and Art. This is onely as God made it, when he created the worlde. Therefore I conclude, if the heart and intralls of those Regions were sought: if their Land were cultured, planted and manured by men of industrie, iudgement, and experience; what hope is there, or what neede they doubt, having those advantages of the Sea, but it might equalize any of those famous Kingdomes, in all commodities, pleasures, and conditions? seeing even the very edges doe naturally afford us such plenty, as no ship need returne away empty; and onely use but the season of the Sea, fish will returne an honest gaine, beside all other advantages; her treasures having yet never beene opened, nor her originalls wasted, consumed, nor abused.

And whereas it is said, the Hollanders serve the Easterlings themselves, and other parts that want with Herring, Ling, and wet Cod; the Easterlings, a great part of Europe, with Sturghion and Caviare; Cape-blanke, Spain, Portugale, and the Levant, with Mullet, and Puttargo; New found Land, all Europe, with a thin Poore Iohn; yet all is so overlade with fishers, as the fishing

decayeth, and many are constrained to returne with a small fraught. Norway, and Polonia, Pitch, Tar, Masts, and Yardes; Sweathland, and Russia, Iron, and Ropes; France, and Spaine, Canvas, Wine, Steele, Iron, and Oyle; Italy and Greece, Silks, and Fruites. I dare boldly say, because I have seen naturally growing, or breeding in those parts the same materials that all those are made of, they may as well be had here, or the most part of them, within the distance of 70 leagues for some few ages, as from all those parts; using but the same meanes to have them that they doe, and with all those advantages.

First, the ground is so fertill, that questionless it is capable of producing any Grain, Fruits, or Seeds you will sow or plant, growing in the Regions afore named: But it may be, not every kinde to that perfection of delicacy; or some tender plants may miscarie, because the Summer is not so hot, and the winter is more colde in those parts wee have yet tryed neere the Sea side, then we finde in the same height in Europe or Asia; Yet I made a Garden upon the top of a Rockie Ile¹ in $43\frac{1}{2}$, 4 leagues from the Main, in May, that grew so well, as it served us for sallets in Iune and Iuly. All sorts of cattell may here be bred and fed in the Iles, or Peninsulaes, securely for nothing. In the Interim till they encrease if need be (observing the seasons) I durst undertake to have corne enough from the Salvages for 300 men, for a few trifles; and if they should bee untoward (as it is most certaine they are) thirty or forty good men will be sufficient to bring them all in subiection, and make this provision; if they understand what they doe: 200 whereof may nine monethes in the yeare be employed in making marchantable fish, till the rest provide other necessaries, fit to furnish us with other commodities.

In March, April, May, and halfe Iune, here is Cod in abundance; in May, Iune, Iuly, and August Mullet and Sturgion; whose roes doe make Caviare and Puttargo. Herring, if any desire them, I have taken many out of the bellies of Cod, some in nets; but the Salvages compare their store in the Sea, to the

¹ Monhegan.

haire of their heads: and surely there are an incredible abundance upon this Coast. In the end of August, September, October, and November, you have Cod againe to make Cor-fish, or Poore Iohn: and each hundred is as good as two or three hundred in the New-found Land. So that halfe the labour in hooking, splitting, and turning, is saved: and you may have your fish at what Market you will, before they can have any in New-found Land: where their fishing is chiefly but in Iune and Iuly: whereas it is heere in March, April, May, September, October, and November, as is said. So that by reason of this plantation, the Marchants may have fraught both out and home: which yeelds an advantage worth consideration.

Your Cor-fish you may in like manner transport as you see cause, to serve the Ports in Portugale (as Lisbon, Avera, Porta port, and divers others, or what market you please) before your Ilanders returne: They being tyed to the season in the open sea; you having a double season, and fishing before your doors, may every night sleep quietly a shore with good cheare and what fires you will, or when you please with your wives and familie: they onely, their ships in the maine Ocean.

The Mullets heere are in that abundance, you may take them with nets, sometimes by hundreds, where at Cape blank they hooke them; yet those but one foot and a halfe in length; these two, three, or foure, as oft I have measured: much Salmon some have found up the Rivers, as they have passed: and heer the ayre is so temperate, as all these at any time may well be preserved.

Now, young boyes and girles Salvages, or any other, be they never such idlers, may turne, carry, and return fish, without either shame or any great paine: hee is very idle that is past twelve yeares of age and cannot doe so much: and she is very olde, that cannot spin a thred to make engines to catch them.

For their transportation, the ships that go there to fish may transport the first: who for their passage will spare the charge of double manning their ships, which they must doe in the New-found Land, to get their fraught; but one-third part of that com-

panie are onely but proper to serve a stage, carry a barrow, and turne Poor Iohn: notwithstanding, they must have meate, drinke, clothes, and pottage; as well as the rest. Now all I desire, is but this; That those that voluntarily will send shipping, should make here the best choice they can, or accept such as are presented them, to serve them at that rate: and their ships returning leave such with me, with the value of that they should receive coming home, in such provisions and necessarie tooles, armes, bedding and apparell, salt, hookes, nets, lines, and such like as they spare of the remainings; who till the next returne may keepe their boates and doe them many other profitable offices: provided I have men of ability to teach them their functions, and a company fit for Souldiers to be Ready upon an occasion; because of the abuses which have beene offered the poore Salvages, and the liberty both French or any that will, hath to deale with them as they please: whose disorders will be hard to reforme; and the longer the worse. Now such order with facilitie might be taken, with every port Towne or Citie, to observe but this order, With free power to convert the benefits of their fraughts to what advantage they please, and increase their numbers as they see occasion; who ever as they are able to subsist of themselves, may beginne the new Townes in New England in memory of their olde: which freedome being confined but to the necessity of the generall good, the event (with Gods helpe) might produce an honest, a noble, and a profitable emulation.

Salt upon salt may assuredly be made; if not at the first in ponds, yet till they bee provided this may be used: then the Ships may transport Kine, Horse, Goates, course Cloath, and such commodities as we want; by whose arrivall may be made that provision of fish to fraught the Ships that they stay not: and then if the sailers goe for wages, it matters not. It is hard if this returne defray not the charge: but care must be had, they arrive in the Spring, or else provision be made for them against the Winter.

Of certaine red berries called Alkermes which is worth ten

shillings a pound, but of these hath been sould for thirty or forty shillings the pound, may yearely be gathered a good quantitie.

Of the Musk Rat may bee well raised gaines, well worth their labour, that will endeavor to make tryall of their goodnesse.

Of Bevers, Otters, Martins, Blacke Foxes, and Furies of price, may yearely be had 6 or 7000: and if the trade of the French were prevented, many more: 25000 this yeare were brought from those Northren parts into France; of which trade we may have as good part as the French, if we take good courses.

Of Mynes of Golde and Silver, Copper, and probabilities of Lead, Christall and Allum, I could say much if relations were good assurances. It is true indeed, I made many trials according to those instructions I had, which doe perswade mee I need not despaire, but there are metalls in the Countrey: but I am no Alchymist, nor will promise more then I know: which is, Who will undertake the rectifying of an Iron forge, if those that buy meate, drinke, coals, ore, and all necessaries at a deer rate gaine; where all these things are to be had for the taking up, in my opinion cannot lose.

Of woods, seeing there is such plenty of all sorts, if those that build ships and boates, buy wood at so great a price, as it is in England, Spaine, France, Italy, and Holland, and all other provisions for the nourishing of mans life; live well by their trade: when labour is all required to take those necessaries without any other tax; what hazard will be here, but doe much better? And what commoditie in Europe doth more decay then wood? For the goodnesse of the ground, let us take it fertill, or barren, or as it is: seeing it is certaine it beares fruites, to nourish and feed man and beast, as well as England, and the Sea those severall sorts of fish I have related. Thus seeing all good provisions for mans sustenance, may with this facility be had, by a little extraordinarie labour, till that transported be increased; and all necessaries for shipping, onely for labour: to which may be added the assistance of the Salvages, which may easily be had, if they be discreetly handled in their kindes, towards fishing, plant-

ing and destroying woods. What gaines might be raised if this were followed (when there is but once men to fill your store houses, dwelling there, you may serve all Europe better and farre cheaper, then can the Izeland fishers, or the Hollanders, Cape blank, or New found Land: who must be at as much more charge than you) may easily be coniectured by this example.

2000. pound will fit out a ship of 200. and 1 of a 100 tuns: If the dry fish they both make, fraught that of 200. and goe for Spaine, sell it but at ten shillings a quintall; but commonly it giveth fifteen, or twentie: especially when it commeth first, which amounts to 3 or 4000 pound: but say but tenne, which is the lowest, allowing the rest for waste, it amounts at that rate, to 2000 pound, which is the whole charge of your two ships, and their equipage: Then the returne of the money, and the fraught of the ship for the vintage, or any other voyage, is cleere gaine, with your shippe of a 100 tuns of Train and oyle, besides the bevers, and other commodities; and that you may have at home within six monethes, if God please but to send an ordinarie passage. Then saving halfe this charge by the not staying of your ships, your victual, overplus of men and wages; with her fraught thither of things necessarie for the planters, the salt being there made: as also may the nets and lines, within a short time: if nothing were to bee expected but this, it might in time equalize your Hollanders gaines, if not exceed them: they returning but wood, pitch, tarre, and such grosse commodities; you wines, oyles, fruits, silkes, and such Straits commodities, as you please to provide by your Factors, against such times as your shippes arrive with them. This would so increase our shipping and sailers, and so employ and encourage a great part of our idlers and others that want employments fitting their qualities at home, where they shame to doe that they would doe abroad; that could they but once taste the sweet fruites of their owne labours, doubtlesse many thousands would be advised by good discipline, to take more pleasure in honest industrie, then in their humours of dissolute idlenesse.

But, to returne a little more to the particulars of this Countrey, which I intermingle thus with my proiects and reasons, not being so sufficiently yet acquainted in those parts, to write fully the estate of the Sea, the Ayre, the Land, the Fruites, the Rocks, the People, the Government, Religion, Territories, and Limitations, Friends, and Foes: but, as I gathered from the niggardly relations in a broken language to my understanding, during the time I ranged those countries &c. The most Northren part I was at, was the Bay of Pennobscot, which is East and West, North and South, more then ten leagues: but such were my occasions, I was constrained to be satisfied of them I found in the Bay, that the River ranne farre up into the Land, and was well inhabited with many people, but they were from their habitations, either fishing among the Iles, or hunting the Lakes and Woods, for Deer and Bevers. The Bay is full of great Ilands, of one, two, six, eight, or ten miles in length, which divides it into many faire and excellent good harbours. On the East of it, are the Tarrantines, their mortall enemies, where inhabit the French, as they report that live with those people, as one nation or family. And Northwest of Pennobscot is Mecaddacut, at the foot of a high mountaine,¹ a kinde of fortresse against the Tarrantines, adioyning to the high mountaines of Pennobscot, against whose feet doth beat the Sea: But over all the Land, Iles, or other impediments, you may well see them sixteene or eighteene leagues from their situation. Segocket is the next; then Nusconcus, Pemmaquid, and Sagadahock. Up this river where was the westerne plantation are Aumuckcawgen, Kinnebeck, and divers others, where there is planted some corne fields. Along this River 40 or 50 miles, I saw nothing but great high cliffes of barren Rocks, overgrowne with wood: but where the Salvages dwelt there the ground is exceeding fat and fertill. Westward of this River, is the Countrey of Aucocisco,² in the bottome of a large deepe Bay, full of many great Iles, which divides it into many good harbours. Sowocotuck is the next, in the edge of a large

¹ Megunticook.

² Casco.

sandy Bay,¹ which hath many Rocks and Iles, but few good harbours, but for Barks, I yet know. But all this Coast to Penobscot, and as farre I could see Eastward of it is nothing but such high craggy Cliffy Rocks and stony Iles, that I wondered such great trees could growe upon so hard foundations. It is a Countrie rather to affright, then delight one. And how to describe a more plaine spectacle of desolation or more barren I knowe not. Yet the Sea there is the strangest fish-pond I ever saw; and those barren Iles so furnished with good woods, springs, fruits, fish, and fowle, that it makes mee thinke though the Coast be rockie, and thus affrightable; the Vallies, Plaines, and interior parts, may well (notwithstanding) be verie fertile. But there is no kingdom so fertile hath not some part barren: and New England is great enough, to make many Kingdomes and Countries, were it all inhabited. As you passe the Coast still Westward, Accominticus and Passataquack are two convenient harbors for small barks; and a good Countrie, within their craggie cliffs. Angoam is the next; This place might content a right curious iudgement: but there are many sands at the entrance of the harbor: and the worst is, it is inbayed too farre from the deepe Sea. Heere are many rising hilles, and on their tops and descents many corne fields, and delightfull groves. On the East, is an Ile of two or three leagues in length; the one halfe, plaine morish grasse fit for pasture, with many faire high groves of mulberrie trees gardens: and there is also Okes, Pines, and other woods to make this place an excellent habitation, beeing a good and safe harbor.

Naimkeck though it be more rockie ground (for Angoam is sandie) not much inferior; neither for the harbor, nor any thing I could perceive, but the multitude of people. From hence doth stretch into the Sea the faire headland Tragabigzanda,² fronted with three Iles called the three Turks heads: to the North of this, doth enter a great Bay, where wee founde some habitations and corne fields: they report a great River, and at least thirtie habi-

¹ Old Orchard bay.

² Cape Ann.

tations, doo possesse this Countrie. But because the French had got their trade, I had no leasure to discover it. The Iles of Mat-tahunts are on the West side of this Bay, where are many Iles, and questionlesse good harbors: and (then the Countrie of the Massachuset, which is the Paradise of all those parts) for, heere are many Iles all planted with corne; groves, mulberries, salvage gardens, and good harbors: the Coast is for the most part, high clayie sandie cliffs. The Sea Coast as you passe, shewes you all along large corne fields, and great troupes of well proportioned people: but the French having remained heere neere sixe weekes, left nothing for us to take occasion to examine the inhabitants relations, viz. if there be neer three thousand people upon these Iles; and that the River doth pearce many daies iourneis the intralles of that Countrie. We found the people in those parts verie kinde; but in their furie no lesse valiant. For, upon a quarrell wee had with one of them, hee onely with three others crossed the harbor of Quonahassit¹ to certaine rocks whereby wee must passe; and there let flie their arrowes for our shot, till we were out of danger.

Then come you to Accomack,² an excellent good harbor, good land; and no want of any thing, but industrious people. After much kindnesse, upon a small occasion, wee fought also with fortie or fiftie of those: though some were hurt, and some slaine; yet within an houre after they became friendes. Cape Cod is the next presents it selfe: which is onely a headland of high hills of sand, overgrowne with shrubbie pines, hurts, and such trash; but an excellent harbor for all weathers. This Cape is made by the maine Sea on the one side, and a great Bay on the other in forme of a sickle: on it doth inhabit the people of Pawmet: and in the bottome of the Bay, the people of Chawum. Towards the South and South west of this Cape, is found a long and dangerous shoale³ of sands and rocks. But so farre as I incircled it, I

¹ Cohasset.

² Plymouth.

³ From which Waymouth, in approaching the coast in 1605, extricated his vessel.

found thirtie fadom water aboard the shore and a strong current: which makes mee think there is a Channell about this shoale; where is the best and greatest fish to be had, Winter and Summer, in all that Countrie. But, the Salvages say there is no Channell, but that the shoales beginne from the maine at Pawmet, to the Ile of Nausit; and so extends beyond their knowledge into the Sea. The next to this is Capawack, and those abound- ing Countries of copper, corne, people, and mineralls; which I went to discover this last yeare: but because I miscarried by the way, I will leave them, till God please I have better acquaintance with them.

The Massachuset, they report, sometimes have warres with the Bashabes of Pennobscot, and are not alwaies friends with them of Chawum and their alliants: but now they are all friends, and have each trade with other, so farre as they have societie, on each others frontiers. For they make no such voiajes as from Pennobscot to Cape Cod; seldom to Massachewset. In the North (as I have said) they begunne to plant corne, whereof the South part hath such plentie, as they have what they will from them of the North; and in the Winter much more plenty of fish and foule: but both Winter and Summer hath it in the one part or other all the yeare; being the meane and most indifferent temper, betwixt heat and colde, of all the regions betwixt the Lyne and the Pole: but the furs Northward are much better, and in much more plentie, then Southward.

The remarkablest Iles and mountains for Landmarkes are these: The highest Ile or Sorico, in the Bay of Pennobscot: but the three Iles and a rock of Matinnack¹ are much furder in the Sea; Metinicus² is also three plaine Iles and a rock, betwixt it and Monahigan: Monahigan is a rounde high Ile; and close by it Monanis, betwixt which is a small harbor where we ride. In Damerils Iles³ is such another: Sagadahock is knowne by Sat-

¹ Matinicus group, Ragged, Woodenball and Seal, and a rock.

² Metinic group, Metinic, Metinic Green and Hog.

³ Dameriscove.

quin, and foure or five Iles in the mouth. Smyths Iles¹ are a heape together, none neere them, against Accominticus. The three Turks heads are three Iles seen far to Sea-ward in regard of the head-land.

The cheefe headlands are onely Cape Tragabigzanda and Cape Cod.

The cheefe mountaines, them of Pennobscot: the twinkling mountaine of Aucocisco;² the greate mountaine of Sasanou;³ and the high mountaine of Massachusit: each of which you shall finde in the Mappe; their places, formes, and altitude. The waters are most pure, proceeding from the intrals of rockie mountaines; the hearbes and fruits are of many sorts and kindes: as alkermes, currans, or a fruit like currans, mulberries, vines, respices, goosberries, plummes, walnuts, chesnuds, small nuts, &c. pumpions, gourds, strawberries, beans, pease, and mayze: a kinde or two of flax, wherewith they make nets, lines and ropes both small and great, verie strong for their quantities.

Oke, is the chiefe wood; of which there is great difference in regard of the soyle where it groweth, firre, pyne, walnut, chestnut, birch, ash, elme, cypresse, ceder, mulberrie, plum-tree, hazell, saxefrage, and many other sorts.

Eagles, Gripes, diverse sorts of Haukes, Cranes, Geese, Brants, Cormorants, Ducks, Sheldrakes, Teale, Meawes, Guls, Turkies, Dive-doppers, and many other sorts, whose names I knowe not.

Whales, Grampus, Porkpisces, Turbot, Sturgion, Cod, Hake, Haddock, Cole, Cusk, or small Ling, Shark, Mackerrell, Herring, Mullet, Base, Pinacks, Cunners, Pearch, Eels, Crabs, Lobsters, Muskles, Wilkes, Oysters, and diverse others &c.

Moos, a beast bigger than a Stagge; Deere, red and Fallow; Bevers, Wolves, Foxes, both blacke and other; Aroughconds, Wild-cats, Beares, Otters, Martins, Fitches, Musquassus, and diverse sorts of vermine, whose names I know not. All these and divers other good things do heere, for want of use, still increase, and decrease with little diminution, whereby they

¹ Isles of Shoals.

² Mount Washington.

³ Agamenticus.

growe to that abundance. You shall scarce finde any Baye, shallow shore or Cove of sand, where you may not take many Clampes, or Lobsters, or both at your pleasure, and in many places lode your boat if you please; Nor Iles where you finde not fruits, birds, crabs, and muskles, or all of them, for taking, at a lowe water. And in the harbors we frequented, a little boye might take of Cunnners, and Pinacks, and such delicate fish, at the ships sterne, more than sixe or tenne can eate in a daie; but with a casting net, thousands when wee pleased: and scarce any place, but Cod, Cuske, Holybut, Mackerell, Scate, or such like, a man may take with a hooke or line what he will. And, in diverse sandy Baies, a man may draw with a net great store of Mulletts, Bases, and diverse other sorts of such excellent fish, as many as his Net can drawe on shore: no River where there is not plentie of Sturgion, or Salmon, or both; all which are to be had in abundance observing but their seasons. But if a man will goe at Christmasse to gather Cherries in Kent, he may be deceived; though there be plentie in Summer: so, heere these plenties have each their seasons, as I have expressed. We for the most part had little but bread and vinegar: and though the most part of Iuly when the fishing decayed they wrought all day, laie abroade in the Iles all night, and lived on what they found, yet were not sicke: But I would wish none put himself long to such plunges; except necessitie constraine it: (yet worthy is that person to starve that heere cannot live; if he have sense, strength and health: for there is no such penury of these blessings in any place, but that a hundred men may, in one houre or two, make their provisions for a day: and hee that hath experience to manage well these affaires, with fortie or thirtie honest industrious men, might well undertake (if they dwell in these parts) to subject the Salvages, and feed daily two or three hundred men, with as good corne, fish and flesh, as the earth hath of those kindes, and yet make that labor but their pleasure: provided that they have engines, that be proper for their purposes.

Who can desire more content, that hath small meanes; or but only his merit to advance his fortune, then to tread, and plant that ground hee hath purchased by the hazard of his life? If he have but the taste of virtue, and magnanimitie, what to such a minde can bee more pleasant, then planting and building a foundation for his Posteritie, gotte from the rude earth, by Gods blessing and his owne industrie, without prejudice to any? If hee have any graine of faith or zeale in Religion, what can hee doe lesse hurtfull to any; or more agreeable to God, then to seeke to convert those poore Salvages to know Christ, and humanitie, whose labors with discretion will triple requite thy charge and paines? What so truly sutes with honour and honestie, as the discovering things unknowne? erecting Townes, peopling Countries, informing the ignorant, reforming things unjust, teaching virtue; and gaine to our Native mother-countrie a kingdom to attend her; finde employment for those that are idle, because they know not what to doe: so farre from wronging any, as to cause Posteritie to remember thee; and remembering thee, ever honour that remembrance with praise?

THOMAS DERMER.

Thomas Hunt, master of one of Captain John Smith's vessels at Monhegan in 1614, remained at the island after Smith's departure for England. Before he sailed he captured twenty-four visiting Indians, drawn thither probably as one of the results of Smith's appearance on the New England coast. These captives Hunt sold, or tried to sell, at Malaga in Spain. One of the Indians, Tisquantum, having been released from captivity, at length reached Newfoundland in an endeavor to make his way back to his own kindred on an English fishing vessel. There he met Dermer, who learned from him so much as to the advantages for colonial settlements farther down the coast that he entered into correspondence with Sir Ferdinando Gorges, having reference to co-operation in such efforts. Plans for Dermer to proceed to Monhegan and meet a party sent out by Gorges failed. But later, Dermer, having consulted with Gorges at Plymouth, reached Monhegan with Tisquantum in 1619. Dermer's *Relation*, herewith printed, was written in accordance with a promise made in England to Samuel Purchas, who printed it in *Purchas his Pilgrimes*, IV, 1178, 1179. It is here reprinted from the *New York Historical Society's Collections*, New Series, I, 350-353.

DERMER'S LETTER TO THOMAS PURCHAS,
1619.

*To his Worshipfull Friend M. Samvel Purchas, Preacher of the
Word, at the Church a little within Ludgate, London.*

Sir,

It was the nineteenth of May, before I was fitted for my discovery, when from *Monahigan*¹ I set sayle in an open Pinnacle of five tun, for the Iland I told you of. I passed alongst the Coast where I found some antient Plantations, not long since populous now vtterly void; in other places a remnant remains, but not free of sicknesse. Their disease the Plague,² for wee might perceiue the sores of some that had escaped, who described the spots of such as vsually die. When I arriued at my Sauages³ natiue Country (finding all dead) I trauelled alongst a daies iourney Westward, to a place called *Nummastaquyt*, where finding Inhabitants, I dispatched a Messenger a dayes iourney further West, to *Poconaokit* which bordereth on the Sea; whence came to see me two Kings, attended with a guard of fiftie armed men, who being well satisfied with that my Sauage and I discoursed vnto them (being desirous of noueltie) gaue mee content in whatsoever I demanded, where I found that former relations were true. Here I redeemed a *Frenchman*, and afterwards another at *Mastachusit*, who three yeeres since escaped shipwracke at the North-east of Cape *Cod*. I must (amongst many things worthy obseruation) for want of leisure, therefore hence I passe (not mentioning any place where we touched in the way) to the

¹ Monhegan.

² Then recently destructive throughout New England.

³ Tisquantum's, on the Cape Cod coast, evidently, from what follows.

Iland, which wee discouered the twelfth of Iune. Here we had good quarter with the Sauages, who likewise confirmed former reports. I found seuen seuerall places digged, sent home of the earth, with samples of other commodities elsewhere found, sounded the Coast, and the time being farre spent bare vp for *Monahiggan*, arriuing the three and [twen]tieth of Iune, where wee found our Ship¹ ready to depart. To this Ile are two other neere adioyning, all which I called by the name of King *James* his Iles, because from thence I had the first motiues to search. For that (now probable passage) which may hereafter be both honourable and profitable to his Maiestie. When I had dispatched with the ships ready to depart, I thus concluded for the accomplishing my businesse. In regard of the fewnesse of my men, not being able to leaue behind mee a competent number for defence, and yet sufficiently furnish my selfe, I put most of my prouisions aboard the *Sampson* of Cape *Ward* ready bound for *Virginia*, from whence hee came, taking no more into the Pinnace then I thought might serue our turnes, determining with Gods helpe to search the Coast along, and at *Virginia* to supply our selues for a second discouery, if the first failed. But as the best actions are commonly hardest in effecting and are seldome without their crosses, so in this we had our share, and met with many difficulties: for wee had not sayled aboue forty leagues, but wee were taken with a Southerly storme, which draue vs to this strait; eyther we must weather a rockie point of Land, or run into a broad Bay² no lesse dangerous; *Incidit in Syllam, &c.* the Rockes wee could not weather, though wee loosed till we receiued much water, but at last were forced to beare vp for the Bay, and run on ground a furlong off the shoare, where we had bene beaten to pieces, had wee not instantly throwne ouerboord our prouisions to haue our liues; by which meanes we escaped and brought off our Pinnace the next high water without hurt, hau-

¹ The vessel that brought Dermer and Tisquantum from Plymouth.

² Massachusetts bay.

ing our Planke broken, and a small leake or two which we easily mended. Being left in this misery, hauing lost much bread, all our Beefe and Sider, some Meale and Apparell, with other provisions and necessaries; having now little left besides hope to encourage vs to persist: Yet after a little deliberation we resolved to proceed and departed with the next faire winde. We had not now that faire quarter amongst the Sauages as before, which I take it was by reason of our Sauages absence,¹ who desired (in regard of our long iourney) to stay with some of our Sauage friends at *Sawahquatooke*) for now almost euery where, where they were of any strength they sought to betray vs.² At *Manamock*³ (the Southerne part of Cape *Cod*, now called *Sutcliffe Inlets*) I was vnawares taken prisoner, when they sought to kill my men, which I left to man the Pinnace; but missing of their purpose, they demanded a ransome, which had, I was as farre from libertie as before; yet it pleased God at last, after a strange manner to deliuer me, with three of them into my hands, and a little after the chiefe *Sacheum* himselfe; who seeing me weigh anchor, would haue leaped ouerboard, but intercepted, craued pardon, and sent for the Hatchets giuen for ransome, excusing himselfe by laying the fault on his neighbours; and to be friends sent for a *Canoas* lading of Corne, which receiued we set him free. I am loth to omit the story, wherein you would finde cause to admire the great mercy of God euen in our greatest misery, in giuing vs both freedome and reliefe at one time. Departing hence, the next place we arriued at was *Capaock*,⁴ an Iland formerly discovered by the *English*, where I met with *Epinew* a Sauage that had liued in *England*,⁵ and speakes indifferent good *English*, who

¹ Tisquantum was now among his kindred.

² The Indians remembered Hunt's "vile act," to use Captain John Smith's words in reference to it.

³ Monomoy.

⁴ Capawick, our Martha's Vineyard, so named by Gosnold in 1602.

⁵ Apparently one of Hunt's captives. *Beginnings of Colonial Maine*, 121, note.

four yeeres since being carried home, was reported to haue bene slaine, with diuers of his Countreyemen, by Saylor, which was false. With him I had much conference, who gaue mee very good satisfaction in euery thing almost I could demand. Time not permitting mee to search here, which I should haue done for sundry things of speciall moment: the wind faire, I stood away shaping my course as the Coast led mee, till I came to the most Westerly part where the Coast began to fall away Southerly.¹ In my way I discouered Land about thirtie leagues in length, heretofore taken for Mayne, where I feared I had bene imbayed, but by the helpe of an *Indian* I got to the Sea againe, through many crooked and streight passages. I let passe many accidents in this iourney occasioned by treacherie, where wee were compelled twice to goe together by the eares, once the Sauages had great advantage of vs in a streight, not aboue a Bowe shot, and where a multitude of *Indians* let flye at vs from the banke, but it pleased God to make vs victours: neere vnto this wee found a most dangerous Catwract amongst small rockie Ilands, occasioned by two vnequall tydes, the one ebbing and flowing two houres before the other: here wee lost an Anchor by the strength of the current, but found it deepe enough: from hence wee were carried in a short space by the tydes swiftnesse into a great Bay (to vs so appearing) but indeede is broken land, which gaue vs light of the Sea: here, as I said, the Land treadeth Southerly. In this place I talked with many Saluages, who told me of two sundry passages to the great Sea on the West, offered me Pilots, and one of them drew mee a Plot with Chalke vpon a Chest, whereby I found it a great Iland, parted the two Seas; they report the one scarce passable for shoalds, perillous currents, the other no question to be made of. Hauing receiued these directions, I hastened to the place of greatest hope, where I purposed to make triall of Gods goodnesse towards vs, and vse my best endeouour to bring the truth to light, but wee were but onely shewed the entrance, where in seeking to passe wee were forced

¹ What follows shows that Dermer passed through Long island sound.

backe with contrary and ouerblowing windes, hardly escaping both our liues. Being thus ouercharged with weather, I stood alongst the coast to seeke harbours, to attend a fauourable gale to recouer the streight, but being a harbourlesse Coast for ought we could then perceiue, wee found no succour till wee arriued betwixt Cape *Charles* and the Maine on the East side the Bay *Chestapeake*, where in a wilde Roade wee anchored; and the next day (the eight of September) crossed the Bay to *Kecoughtan*, where the first newes strooke cold to our hearts, the general sicknesse ouer the Land. Here I resolued with all possible speede to returne in pursuite of this businesse, so that after a little refreshing, wee recouered vp the Riuer to *James Citie*,¹ and from thence to Cape *Warde* his *Plantacon*, where immediately wee fell to hewing of Boords for a close Decke, hauing found it a most desired course to attempt as before. As wee were thus labouring to effect our purposes, it pleased almighty God (who onely disposeth of the times and seasons, wherein all workes shall be accomplished) to visite vs with his heauie hand, so that at one time there were but two of vs able to helpe the rest, my selfe so sore shaken with a burning feauer, that I was brought euen vnto deaths doore, but at length by Gods assistance escaped, and haue now with the rest almost recouered my former strength. The Winter hauing ouertaken vs (a time on these Coasts especially) subiect to gusts and fearefull storms, I haue now resolued to choose a more temperate season, both for the generall good and our owne safeties. And thus I haue sent you² a broken discourse, though indeede very vnwilling to haue giuen any notice at all, till it had pleased God to haue blessed mee with a thorow search, that our eyes might haue witnessed the truth. I haue drawne a Plot of the Coast, which I dare not yet part with for feare of danger, let this there-

¹ Jamestown.

² Samuel Purchas. Dermer returned to Monhegan, and in 1620, making a second exploration down the coast, he was wounded severely in an encounter with Indians at Martha's Vineyard. Although he escaped and reached Virginia, he died soon after his arrival. His death was a great loss to Gorges.

fore serue for confirmation of your hopes, till I can better performe my promise and your desire; for what I haue spoken I can produce at least *mille testes*; farre separate, of the Sea behinde them, and of Ships, which come many dayes iourney from the West, and of the great extent of this Sea to the North and South, not knowing any bounds thereof Westward. I cease to trouble you till a better opportunity offer it selfe, remembering my best loue, &c. I rest

Yours to command,

THO. DERMER.

*From Captaine Martyn his Plan-
tation. 27 Decemb. 1619.*

THE BRIEF RELATION.

As mentioned on page 25 of this volume, the *Relation* was originally published as proceeding from the President and Council of New England. The epistle dedicatory is so signed; there is also the introductory statement that, in addition to the discovery and plantation of New England, the *Relation* mentions "sundry Accidents therein occurring, from the year of our Lord M.DC.VII. to this present M.DC.XXII"; it is also stated that the *Relation* was printed in London by John Haviland in 1622. But Mr. Baxter, in his *Sir Ferdinando Gorges and His Province of Maine*, published by the Prince Society in 1890, rightly recognized it as a genuine production of Gorges. As it originally appeared, however, it was first printed in this country in 1822 (evidently as a bicentenary memorial) by the Massachusetts Historical Society in Volume IX of the Second Series of the *Collections* of that Society.

A BRIEF RELATION OF THE DISCOVERY AND
PLANTATION OF NEW ENGLAND,

1620.

THE EPISTLE DEDICATORY.

*To the Prince his Highness.*¹

SIR,

As you are the height of our hopes and blessedness, next after your royal father² our lord and sovereign: so, next unto his majesty, are we bound to dedicate our best endeavours to your princely service. And for the subject of this relation, as your highness hath been pleased to do it the honour, by giving it the name of New England; and by your highness most favourable encouragement, to continue the same in life and being: so ought we to render an account of our proceedings, from the root thereof unto the present growth it hath: which summarily is here done. If it shall appear naked (as in truth it is) we beseech your highness to receive it so much the rather for the truth's sake, and with your bounty and grace to shelter it from the storms and tempests of malice and envy, by which it hath been heretofore despoiled of that goodly ornament it might have had by this time.

It is now almost able to comfort itself, and there is no question but by the light of your countenance, it will speedily grow, both to serve his majesty with honour and profit, and multiply the same service to your highness in time to come, as a tribute due for the grace it receives, by the blessings of a long peace and prosperity that our nation enjoys under the reign of his sacred majesty, through which we have the easier passage to advance the cross of Christ in heathen parts, and to display his banner in

¹ Afterwards Charles I.

² James I.

the head of his army against infernal spirits, which have so long kept those poor distressed creatures (the inhabitants of those parts) in bondage, whose posterity will for ever bless the time, that the issue of your royal ancestors, sprung from so imperial branches, should be the means to unite the divided crowns in one, whereby the generous spirits of both nations¹ may have the fairer opportunity to procure their liberties. If your highness accept of what is past, we will hope of happiness to ensue; and howsoever, pray that all increase of honour in this world, and all heavenly blessings in the world to come, may light upon your highness; as best becomes those that are

Your highness humble servants,
The President and Council
of New England.

Although it be a course, far from the mind of us, that are undertakers for the advancement of the plantation of New England, to seek by any vain ostentation to extol our own endeavours: yet we cannot but strive to vindicate our reputation from the injurious aspersions that have been laid upon it, by the malicious practices of some that would adventure nothing in the beginning, but would now reap the benefit of our pains and charges, and yet not seem beholding to us; and to that end they disvalue what is past, and by sinister informations derogate what they can from the present course intended: the rather because the good orders appointed to be put in execution there, are likely to restrain the licentious irregularity of other places. And this hath induced us to publish our proceedings, whereunto it hath pleased God to give a blessing: as to any of indifferent judgment may appear by that which followeth.

When this design was first attempted, some of the present company were therein chiefly interested; who being careful to

¹ England and Scotland.

have the same accomplished, did send to the discovery of those northern parts a brave gentleman, Captain Henry Challons,¹ with two of the natives of that territory, the one called Maneday, the other Assecomet. But his misfortunes did expose him to the power of certain strangers, enemies to his proceedings, so that by them, his company were seized, the ships and goods confiscated, and that voyage wholly overthrown.

This loss, and unfortunate beginning, did much abate the rising courage of the first adventurers; but immediately upon his departure, it pleased the noble lord chief justice, Sir John Popham knight, to send out another ship, wherein Captain Thomas Haman went commander, and Martine Prinne of Bristow master, with all necessary supplies, for the seconding of Captain Challons and his people; who arriving at the place appointed, and not finding that captain there, after they had made some discovery, and found the coasts, havens, and harbours answerable to our desires, they returned. Upon whose relation the lord chief justice, and we all waxed so confident of the business, that the year following every man of any worth, formerly interested in it, was willing to join in the charge for the sending over a competent number of people to lay the ground of a hopeful plantation.

Hereupon Captain Popham, Captain Rawley Gilbert, and others were sent away with two ships, and an hundred landmen, ordnance, and other provisions necessary for their sustentation and defence; until other supply might be sent. In the mean while, before they could return, it pleased God to take from us this worthy member, the lord chief justice, whose sudden death did so astonish the hearts of the most part of the adventurers, as some grew cold, and some did wholly abandon the business. Yet Sir Francis Popham his son, certain of his private friends, and other of us, omitted not the next year (holding on our first

¹ The general index at the close of the volume should be consulted by readers who desire to turn back to earlier references or notes to persons and places mentioned in this *Relation* by Gorges with some changes in the spelling.

resolution) to join in sending forth a new supply, which was accordingly performed.

But the ships arriving there, did not only bring uncomfortable news of the death of the lord chief justice, together with the death of Sir John Gilbert, the elder brother unto Captain Rawley Gilbert, who at that time was president of that council: but found that the old Captain Popham was also dead; who was the only man (indeed) that died there that winter, wherein they indured the greater extremities; for that, in the depth thereof, their lodgings and stores were burnt, and they thereby wondrously distressed.

This calamity and evil news, together with the resolution that Captain Gilbert was forced to take for his own return, (in that he was to succeed his brother, in the inheritance of his lands in England) made the whole company to resolve upon nothing but their return with the ships; and for that present to leave the country again, having in the time of their abode there (notwithstanding the coldness of the season, and the small help they had) built a pretty bark of their own, which served them to good purpose, as easing them in their returning.

The arrival of these people here in England, was a wonderful discouragement to all the first undertakers, in so much as there was no more speech of settling any other plantation in those parts for a long time after: only Sir Francis Popham having the ships and provision, which remained of the company, and supplying what was necessary for his purpose, sent divers times to the coasts for trade and fishing; of whose loss or gains himself is best able to give account.

Our people abandoning the plantation in this sort as you have heard; the Frenchmen immediately took the opportunity to settle themselves within our limits; which being heard of by those of Virginia, that discreetly took to their consideration the inconveniences that might arise, by suffering them to harbour there, they despatched Sir Samuel Argall, with commission to displace them, which he performed with much discretion, judgment, val-

our, and dexterity. For having seized their forts, which they had built at Mount Mansell,¹ Saint Croix, and Port Reall,² he carried away their ordnance; he also surprised their ship, cattle, and other provisions, which he transported to the colony in Virginia, to their great benefit. And hereby he hath made a way for the present hopeful plantation to be made in Nova Scotia, which we hear his majesty hath lately granted to Sir William Alexander knight, one of his majesty's most honourable council of the kingdom of Scotland, to be held of the said crown, and that not without some of our privities, as by approbation under writing may and doth appear. Whereby it is manifest that we are so far from making a monopoly of all those lands belonging to that coast (as hath been scandalously by some objected) that we wish that many would undertake the like.

In this interim there were of us who apprehended better hopes of good that might ensue by this attempt, being thereunto persuaded, both by the relations of our people that had endured the many difficulties whereunto such actions are subjected chiefly in the winter season; and likewise by the informations given them by certain of the natives, that had been kept a long time in their hands; wherefore we resolved once more to try the verity thereof, and to see if possibly we might find something that might induce a fresh resolution to prosecute a work so pious and so honourable. And thereupon they despatched Captain Hobson, of the Isle of Wight, together with Captain Herley, Master John Matthew, Master Sturton, with two savages, the one called Epenow, the other Manawet, with commission and directions fit for them to observe and follow, the better to bring to pass what was expected. But as in all human affairs, there is nothing more certain, than the uncertainty thereof; so fell it out in this; for a little before such time as they arrived upon the coast with the

¹ Name given to Mt. Desert by English voyagers at an early period in honor of Sir Robert Mansell, one of the Plymouth Company. *Collections Maine Historical Society*, Series I, Vol. 1, 26, note.

² Port Royal.

foresaid savages, who were naturals of those parts, it happened there had been one Hunt (a worthless fellow of our nation) set out by certain merchants for love of gain; who (not content with the commodity he had by the fish, and peaceable trade he found among the savages) after he had made his despatch, and was ready to set sail, (more savagelike than they) seized upon the poor innocent creatures, that in confidence of his honesty had put themselves into his hands. And stoving them under hatches, to the number of twenty-four, carried them into the Straits, where he sought to sell them for slaves, and sold as many as he could get money for. But when it was understood from whence they were brought, the friars of those parts took the rest from them, and kept them to be instructed in the christian faith; and so disappointed this unworthy fellow of the hopes of gain he conceived to make by this new and devilish project.

This being known by our two savages, formerly spoken of, they presently contracted such an hatred against our whole nation, as they immediately studied how to be revenged; and contrived with their friends the best means to bring it to pass; but Manawet dying in a short time after the ships arrival there, and the other observing the good order, and strong guard our people kept, studied only how to free himself out of our hands, and thereupon laid the plot very orderly, and indeed effected his purpose, although with so great hazard to himself and friends, that laboured his rescue, that Captain Hobson and his whole company imagined he had been slain. And though in the recovery of his body they wounded the master of our ship, and divers other of our company, yet was not their design without the slaughter of some of their people, and the hurts of other, compassed, as appeared afterward.

Hereupon Captain Hobson and his company, conceiving the end of their attempt to be frustrate, resolved without more ado to return, and so those hopes, that charge and voyage was lost also, for they brought home nothing but the news of their evil success, of the unfortunate cause thereof, and of a war now new began

between the inhabitants of those parts, and us. A miserable comfort for so weak means as were now left, to pursue the conclusion of so tedious an enterprize.

While this was a working, we found the means to send out Captain John Smith from Plymouth, in a ship, together with Master Darmer and divers others with him, to lay the foundation of a new plantation, and to try the fishing of that coast, and to seek to settle a trade with the natives: but such was his misfortune, as being scarce free of our own coast, he had his masts shaken overboard by storms and tempests, his ship wonderfully distressed, and in that extremity forced to come back again; so as the season of the year being almost spent, we were of necessity enforced to furnish him with another ship, and taking out the provision of the first, despatched him away again, who coming to the height of the Western Islands, was chased by a French pirate, and by him made prisoner, although his ship in the night escaped away, and returned home with the loss of much of her provision, and the overthrow of that voyage, to the ruin of that poor gentleman Captain Smith, who was detained prisoner by them, and forced to suffer many extremities, before he got free of his troubles.

Notwithstanding these disasters, it pleased God so to work for our encouragement again, as he sent into our hands Tasquantum, one of those savages that formerly had been betrayed by this unworthy Hunt before named, by whose means there was hope conceived to work a peace between us, and his friends, they being the principal inhabitants of that coast, where the fire was kindled. But this savage Tasquantum, being at that time in the New-found land with Captain Mason governour there for the undertakers of that plantation: Master Darmer (who was there also, and sometimes before employed as we have said by us, together with Captain John Smith) found the means to give us intelligence of him, and his opinion of the good use that might be made of his employment, with the readiness of Captain Mason,

to further any of our attempts that way, either with boats or other provision necessary, and resolving himself to go from thence, advised us to send some to meet with him, at our usual place of fishing, to aid him in his endeavour, that they joining together, might be able to do what he hoped would be very acceptable unto all well wishers of that business.

Upon this news, we despatched the next season Captain Rocraft, with a company for that purpose, in hope to have met with Captain Darmer; but the care and discretion of Captain Mason was such, finding Captain Darmer's resolution to go beyond his means, that he persuaded him first to go for England, that providing himselfe there, as was requisite, he might proceed in time expedient, which counsel he observed (as fit it was) although our expectation of his joining with Captain Rocraft was thereby disappointed. Yet so it happened, that Captain Rocraft at his arrival in those parts, met with a French bark that lay in a creek a fishing, and trading, which he seized on, and sent home the master and company in the same ship which he went out in.

With this bark and his own company, he meant to keep the coast that winter quarter, being very well fitted both with salt, and other necessaries for his turn: but as this was an act of extremity (the poor man being of our own religion) so succeeded it accordingly. For in a short time after, certain of this captain's company conspired together to cut his throat, and to make themselves masters of the whole spoil, and so to seek a new fortune where they could best make it. This conspiracy being discovered to the captain, he let it go on, till the time that it should have been put in execution, when he caught them in their own train, and so apprehended them in the very instant that they were purposed to begin their massacre.

But after he had prevented the mischief, and seized upon the malefactors, he took to his consideration what was best to be done with them. And being loath by himself to despatch them as they deserved, he resolved to put them ashore, thinking by their hazard that it was possible they might discover something, that

might advance the publick; and so giving them some arms for their defence, and some victual for their sustentation until they knew better how to provide for themselves, he left them at a place called Sawagatock, where they remained not long, but got from thence to Menehighon, an island lying some three leagues in the sea, and fifteen leagues from that place, where they remained all that winter, with bad lodging, and worse fare, yet came all safe home save one sickly man, which died there, the rest returned with the ship we sent for Rocraft's supply and provision, to make a fishing voyage.

After these fellows were landed, the captain finding himself but weakly man'd, and his ship to draw too much water to coast those places, that by his instructions he was assigned to discover, he resolved to go for Virginia where he had lived a long time before, and had (as he conceived) many friends, that would help him with some things that he had occasion to use. Arriving there, he was not deceived of his expectation; for Sir Samuel Argall being their governour, and one that respected him much for his own sake, was the readier to help him, in regard of the good he wished to the business wherein he was employed.

But all this could not prevail, for after that Sir Samuel Argall came from thence (his departure being more sudden than was expected) it fell out that the new governour entered the harbour: and finding Rocraft ready to be gone, sent to him to command him to come aboard to speak with him, which he readily obeyed, as soon as he could fit his boat and men for that purpose. And so leaving his bark with her great anchor ahead, and taking with him the half of his company, he was forced to stay aboard the new governour's ship that night. In the mean while a storm arising, our bark wanting hands to do their labour, drove ashore, and there sunk. But yet the governour and captain so laboured the next day, when they knew thereof, as that they freed her again, but that occasion forced our captain to stay so long in the country to fit himself anew, as in the interim a quarrel fell out between him and another of that place; so as Rocraft was slain,

and the bark sunk the second time, and finally disabled from yielding us any benefit to this present.

But we not knowing this disaster, and Captain Darmer arriving with his savage out of New-found-land, we despatched him away the next season, in a ship we sent again for the fishing business, and assigned him a company to join with Rocraft and his people.

Captain Darmer arriving there, and not finding Rocraft, was a little perplexed, and in doubt what to do: yet hearing by those mutineers which he found there, that he was gone for Virginia; he was hopeful of his return; and lived in that expectation, till such time as he heard (by a ship that came from thence to fish for the colony) the confusion of his fortune, and the end of his misery in this world. Then he determined to take the pinnace that the year before was assigned to Rocraft for him to make the trade with, and with her to proceed on his design, and so embarked himself, and his provision and company in her. And leaving the fishermen to their labour, he coasted the shore from thence, searching every harbour, and compassing every cape-land, till he arrived in Virginia; where he was in hope to meet with some of the provision, or company of Rocraft, to help to supply him of what he wanted; as also to lay a deck upon his pinnace, that before had not any, and now was taught by experience the necessity of having that defect supplied.

But those hopes failed him (all being before that time ruined and dispersed) so far as he saw it in vain to hope for help by that means, and therefore attempted to make the best of what he had of his own. And going to set his men a work, they all in a few days after their arrival, fell sick of a disease which happened at that time in the country, so as now he was not only forced to be without hope of their helping of him, but must labour himself all he could to attend and sustain them; but so God favoured him, that they recovered, and in time convenient he despatched his business there, and put himself to sea again, resolving to accom-

plish in his journey back to New England, what in his last discovery he had omitted.

In his passage he met with certain Hollanders, who had a trade in Hudson's River some years before that time, with whom he had conference about the state of that coast, and their proceedings with those people, whose answer gave him good content. He betook himself to the following of his business, discovering many goodly rivers, and exceeding pleasant, and fruitful coasts, and islands, for the space of eighty leagues from east to west, for so that coast doth range along from Hudson's River to Cape James.

Now after we had found by Captain Rocraft's relation made the year before, the hopes he conceived of the benefits that coast would afford, towards the upholding of the charge for settling our plantation by reason of the commodities arising by fishing and furs, if a course might be taken for the managing of that business, as was fit for such a design; as well as for the advancement of the publick good of our whole nation, and satisfaction of every well disposed person, that had a will to be interested therein.

It was held to be most convenient to strengthen ourselves by a new grant to be obtained from his royal majesty: the rather, finding that those of Virginia had by two several patents settled their bounds, and excluded all from intermeddling with them that were not free of their company; and had wholly altered the form of their government, from the first ground laid for the managing the affairs of both colonies, leaving us as desperate, and our business as abandoned.

These considerations (as is said) together with the necessity of settling our affairs, bounds and limits, distinct from theirs, made us resolve to petition his majesty for the renewing of our grant.

By which time the rumour of our hopes was so publickly spread abroad, and the commodities of the fish, and trade so looked into, as it was desired, that all that coast might be made free, as well to those of Virginia as to us to make their commodity: how just

or unjust that motion was, we will not argue, seeing the business is ended.

By this means, our proceedings were interrupted, and we questioned about it; first, by the council of Virginia, whom we thought to have been fully satisfied therein, before we could have way given us for a new patent, both parties having been heard by certain of the lords of the council; and the business by them so ordered, as we were directed to proceed and to have our grant agreeable to the liberty of the Virginia company, the frame of our government excepted; but this order not being liked of, it was again heard and concluded. Lastly, the patent being past the seal, it was stopt upon new suggestions to the king, and by his majesty referred to the council to be settled, by whom the former orders were confirmed, the difference cleared, and we ordered to have our patent delivered us.

These disputes held us almost two years, so as all men were afraid to join with us, and we thereby left hopeless of any thing more, than that which our own fortunes would yield to advance our proceedings, in which time so many accidents happened unto us at home, and abroad, that we were fain to give order by the ships we sent a fishing, for the retiring of Master Darmer, and his people, until all things were cleared, and we better provided of means to go through with our design: but this worthy gentleman, confident of the good likely to ensue, and resolutely resolving to pursue the ends he aimed at, could not be persuaded to look back, as yet; and so refusing to accept our offer, began again to prosecute his discovery, wherein he was betrayed by certain new savages, who suddenly set upon him, giving him fourteen or fifteen wounds; but by his valour, and dexterity of spirit he freed himself out of their hands, yet was constrained to retire into Virginia again the second time, for the cure of his wounds, where he fell sick of the infirmities of that place, and thereof died: so ended this worthy gentleman his days, after he had remained in the discovery of that coast two years, giving us good content in all he undertook; and after he had made the peace

between us and the savages, that so much abhorred our nation, for the wrongs done them by others, as you have heard: but the fruit of his labour in that behalf we as yet receive to our great commodity, who have a peaceable plantation at this present among them, where our people both prosper, and live in good liking, and assuredness of their neighbours, that had been formerly so much exasperated against us, as will more at large appear hereafter.

But having passed all these storms abroad, and undergone so many home-bred oppositions, and freed our patent which we were by order of state assigned to renew, for the amendment of some defects therein contained, we were assured of this ground more boldly to proceed on than before, and therefore we took first to consideration how to raise the means to advance the plantation; in the examination thereof, two ways did offer themselves. The one was the voluntary contribution of the patentees; the other, by an easy ransoming of the freedoms of those that had a will to partake only of the present profits, arising by the trade, and fishing upon the coast.

The first was to proceed from those noblemen, and others that were patentees, and they agreed by order among themselves to disburse a hundred pounds a piece, for the advancement of such necessary business, as they had in hand.

The second was to be accomplished by settling such liberties and orders in the western cities, and towns, as might induce every reasonable man, in, and about them, affecting the publick good, or a regular proceeding in the business of trade, to embrace an uniformity, and to join in a community, or joint stock together: how reasonable or unreasonable those orders were, is hereafter to be seen, and judged by every well affected person, or any truly loving the publick good of our nation, whereunto is annexed the difference of trading by a joint stock under government and order; and the promiscuous trading without order, and in a disjointed manner, as of late they have done to the infinite prejudice of others already, as also to the loss of many of them-

selves, that contemptuously and greedily have leapt into that course, as it were in despite of all authority, whose reward, in time, will follow.

Before these orders were to be tendered to those cities and towns, it was desired that there might be letters sent from their lordships, admonishing them of his majesty's royal grant, that prohibiteth any not free of that business, to intermeddle within our limits, upon pain of confiscation of ship and goods. These letters expressing withal the good affection of those that were interested in the business, to entertain any that should be willing to conform themselves to such orders, as had in that behalf been established.

But those letters how full of justice soever they appeared, were as distasteful, as was the rumour of order unto them: for by it every particular man thought himself straight debarred of liberty to run his own current, in which he thought his freedom did only consist; and by debarring him thereof, his private ends were overthrown, which was to endeavour to prevent his neighbour of the mark he aimed at, or the harbour he resolved to go unto, or the present trade he expected to have by his private industry, but as for the publick he cared not, let that fare as it would. While these things were in dispute, and likely to have taken a good foundation, the news of the Parliament flew to all parts, and then the most factious of every place, presently combined themselves to follow the business in Parliament, where they presumed to prove the same to be a monopoly, and much tending to the prejudice of the common good. But that there should be a conformity in trade, or a course taken to prevent the evils that were likely to ensue, or to appropriate possessions, or lands, after a generous manner, in remote parts of the world, to certain publick persons, of the commonwealth, for the taking care, and spending their time and means how to advance the enlargement of their country, the honour of their king, and glory of their God; these were thought crimes worthy the taking notice of, and the principal actors in this kind, must be first traduced in private, then pub-

lickly called upon in Parliament, to answer such other scandals as could by malice be invented.

But as this business was in itself just, and righteous, so was it as earnestly desired, they might have had the opportunity to have answered it before so impartial judges, and so reverend persons; if so it might have been without offence to the authority of his royal majesty, that had extended itself by virtue of his prerogative so far off, and without the laws of this realm, and to be put in execution without the publick expense, or charge of the commonwealth, or prejudice to any other former employments of our nation, and indeed without offence to any that coveted not to put their sickle into the harvest of other men, or whose envious and covetous humours stirred them not up to shame themselves in the conclusion.

These troubles thus unfortunately falling out, have notwithstanding hindered us from the hopes we had this year, to give some life extraordinarily to those affairs, and therefore we are forced of necessity to refer the main of our resolution, till a more convenient opportunity, and till we have gotten our ships and provision fit to serve our turns both to give the law along those coasts, and to perform such other service, as is thereby intended for the publick good of our adventurers, and defence of our merchants, that shall frequent those places, according to such orders, as shall be found behoveful in that behalf.

*The clime and condition of the country, and the present estate
of our affairs there.*

You have heard already the many disasters, calamities, misfortunes, oppositions, and hindrances we have had, and received. Howbeit many are omitted, in that we desire not to trouble the reader with more than enough; or to affright the minds of weak spirits, that will believe there is no better success to be looked for from such attempts: although it be true that the best designs

do oftentimes carry with them the most impediments, whether it be that God will have it so, to try our constancy, or otherwise to make us know, that it is he only that worketh after his own will, according to the time he hath assigned, and that there is nothing done but by him, as also that, that is only best which he will have to be done, and that time most proper which he hath assigned for the same.

But by these you may imagine (seeing we have none other helps than our own fortunes to build upon) there can no great matters be performed in these storms and tempests. Notwithstanding, you may know we have not been more hindered one way, than blessed another: for, as our patience, constancy, travels and charge hath been great, so hath it (indeed) manifoldly been requited: for, by God's favour, and these gentlemen's industry, we have made a most ample discovery of the most commodious country for the benefit of our nation, that ever hath been found.

For better satisfaction of the reader in this behalf, we have thought it fit, by the way, to acquaint him first with the nature of the place where we have settled ourselves, whereby he may see reason for what we have done, remembering him likewise, that in settling of plantations, there is principally to be considered; the air, for the health of the inhabitants; the soil, for fertility fit for corn, and feeding of cattle wherewith to sustain them; the sea, for commodity of trade and commerce, the better to enrich their publick and private state, as it shall grow to perfection; and to raise employments, to furnish the course of those affairs.

Now for the quality of the air, there is none of judgment but knows it proceedeth either from the general disposition of the sphere, or from the particular constitution of the place.

Touching the disposition of the sphere, it is not only seated in the temperate zone, but as it were in the centre, or middle part thereof, for that the middle part of that country stands in the forty-fourth and forty-fifth degrees of the northern latitude, that

is, twenty degrees from the fiery tropick, and as much from the freezing arctick circle: under the same climate and course of the sun that Constantinople, and Rome, the ladies of the world; Italy, and France, the gardens of Europe, have their situation, within the limits of the fifth and sixth climate, after the latter computation; having their longest day fifteen hours and some odd minutes.

Touching the constitution of the place (which is about fifty degrees by sea from our continent westerly) the maritime parts thereof are somewhat colder, than the nature of the clime otherwise affordeth; for that the beams of the sun are weakened, partly by the unstable reflection of the same upon the sea, and partly by being laden with abundance of moisture it exhales out of the vast ocean, whereby the nature thereof is not so violently there expressed, as in the like parallel further into the main is accustomed. Nor is that sea coast so subject to droughts or want of rain in seasonable times, as other parts are of like latitudes, and by that reason the sea coasts are at all times more cold than is the inland. And the eastern coast which receiveth the rising of the sun, is likewise colder than are the western parts, towards the declining of the same, as our morning airs (for example) even in the heat of summer are cold and quick, when the day and evening are very sweltering. And this makes those parts more suitable to the nature of our people, who neither find content in the colder climates, nor health in the hotter; but (as herbs and plants) affect their native temperature, and prosper kindly no where else.

And indeed, the hot countries yield sharper wits, but weaker bodies, and fewer children; the colder, more slow of conceit, but stronger of body, and more abounding in procreation. So that, though the invention of arts hath risen from the southern nations, yet they have still been subject to the inundations, and invasions of the more northerly people, by reason of their multitudes, together with the strength of their body, and hardness of their constitutions.

But this country, what by the general and particular situation, is so temperate, as it seemeth to hold the golden mean, and indeed is most agreeable to the nature of our own, which is made manifest by experience, the most infallible proof of all assertions; in so much as our people that are settled there, enjoy their life and health much more happily, than in other places; which can be imputed to no other cause, than the temperature of the climate.

Now, as the clime is found to be so temperate, so delicate, and healthful, both by reason and experience; such is the soil also, some parts thereof yielding wonderful increase, both of the corn, the natives have most use of; as also of our own, of all sorts: with infinite variety of nourishing roots, and other herbs, and fruits, common among them, but rare with us.

Besides, the coast doth abound with most convenient havens, and harbours, full of singular islands, fit for plantation; replenished with plants and wood of all sorts; as oak, cedars, spruce, fir, pine, walnut, chesnut, elm, sassafras, plum trees, and calamus aromaticus, &c.

The people are tractable (if they be not abused) to commerce and trade with all, and as yet have good respect of us. The seas are stored with all kinds of excellent fish, and in many places upon the coast, fit to make salt in. The country aboundeth with diversity of wild fowl, as turkeys, partridges, swans, cranes, wild geese of two sorts, wild ducks of three sorts, many doves, especially when strawberries are ripe.

There are several sorts of deer in those parts, and some that bring forth two, three, and four young at once, which is a manifest proof of the fertility of the soil, or temper of the clime, or both together.

There is also a certain beast, that the natives call a moose, he is as big bodied as an ox, headed like a fallow deer, with a broad palm, which he mues every year, as doth the deer, and neck like a red deer, with a short mane, running down along the reins of his back, his hair long like an elk, but esteemed to be better than

that for saddlers' use, he hath likewise a great bunch hanging down under his throat, and is of the colour of our blacker sort of fallow deer, his legs are long, and his feet as big as the feet of our oxen, his tail is longer than the single of a deer, and reacheth almost down to his huxens, his skin maketh very good buff, and his flesh is excellent good food, which the natives use to jerkin and keep all the year to serve their turn, and so proves very serviceable for their use. There have been many of them seen in a great island upon the coast, called by our people Mount Mansell, whither the savages go at certain seasons to hunt them; the manner whereof is, by making of several fires; and setting the country with people, to force them into the sea, to which they are naturally addicted, and then there are others that attend them in their boats with bows and weapons of several kinds, wherewith they slay and take at their pleasure. And there is hope that this kind of beasts may be made serviceable for ordinary labour with art and industry.

The known commodities of that country, are fish of several sorts, rich furs, as beavers, otters, martins, black fox, sables, &c. There are likewise plenty of vines, of three kinds, and those pleasant to the taste, yet some better than other. There is hemp, flax, silkgrass, several veins of ironstone, commodities to make pitch, rosin, tar; deal boards of all sorts, spars, masts, for ships of all burdens; in a word, there comes no commodity out of France, Germany, or the Sound, but may be had there, with reasonable labour and industry.

Further we have settled at this present, several plantations along the coast, and have granted patents to many more that are in preparation to be gone with all conveniency. Those of our people that are there, have both health and plenty, so as they acknowledge there is no want of any thing, but of industrious people, to reap the commodities that are there to be had, and they are indeed so much affected to the place, as they are loath to be drawn from thence, although they were directed to return to give satisfaction to those that sent them, but chose rather to

perform that office by letters, together with their excuse, for breach of their duty in that behalf. And thus you see there is no labour well employed, but hath his reward at one time or other.

These encouragements have emboldened us to proceed, to the engaging of ourselves, for the building of some ships of good burden, and extraordinary mould, to lie upon the coast for the defence of merchants and fishermen, that are employed there, as also to waft the fleets, as they go to and from their markets: and we purpose from henceforth to build our shipping there, where we find all commodities fit for that service, together with the most opportune places, that can be desired.

Lastly, finding that we have so far forth prevailed, as to wind ourselves into familiarity with the natives, (which are in no great number) along the coast for two hundred leagues together, we have now despatched some of our people of purpose, to dive into the bowels of the continent, there to search and find out what port, or place, is most convenient to settle our main plantation in, where we mean to make the residence of our state and government, as also to be assured, what other commodities may be raised for the publick, and private benefit of those that are dealers in that business, and willing to be interested in any the lands there: whither is gone this year already, for trade and fishing only, thirty sail of the better sort of ships, belonging to the western parts, besides those who are gone for transportation of the planters, or supply of such as are already planted, whose return (as is supposed) will amount (at the least) to thirty thousand pound, the greater part whereof comes home in bullion.

And therefore as touching the third happiness of these parts, which is the sea, there needeth no other or greater commendation than this benefit of fishing assured unto us by common experience; although it affords many other hopes both in regard of the facility of the navigation, the boldness of the coast, the conveniency of roads, havens and harbours, for performance of all manner of employments; yet is there also found shows of pearl, ambergris, great numbers of whales, and other merchantable

means to raise profit to the industrious inhabitants or diligent traders.

Here you may see to what profit our industry and charge hath been employed; what benefit our country is like to receive by it, and whether it be reason we should be so traduced, as we have been, we seeking nothing more than the glory of God, the enlarging of his highness' dominions, and general good of all his majesty's loyal subjects, and striving for the better accomplishment thereof to keep order, and settle government in those affairs, to preserve from ruin and confusion so fair a foundation, whereon is likely to be built the goodliest frame that hath ever been undertaken to be raised by our nation.

The Platform of the government, and divisions of the territories in general.

As there is no commonwealth that can stand without government, so the best governments have ever had their beginnings from one supreme head, who hath disposed of the administration of justice, and execution of publick affairs, either according to laws established, or by the advice, or counsel of the most eminent, discreetest, and best able in that kind. The verity of this is so clear, as it needs no example: for that indeed all nations from the beginning, unto this present, follow still the same rule in effect, howsoever they vary in the form, or some small circumstances.

And upon this general ground, the kings of these our realms did first lay the foundations of their monarchies; reserving unto themselves the sovereign power of all (as fit it was) and dividing their kingdoms into counties, baronies, hundreds, and the like; instituted their lieutenants, or officers, meet to govern those subdivisions, that the subject might with the more ease receive justice, and the sovereigns at more leisure the better able to dispose of matters of greater consequence.

This foundation being so certain, there is no reason for us to vary from it, and therefore we have resolved to build our edifices upon it, and to frame the same after the platform already laid, and from whence we take our denomination. So as we purpose to commit the managing of our whole affairs there in general, unto a governour, to be assisted by the advice and counsel of so many of the patentees as shall be there resident, together with the officers of state, that is to say; the treasurer for the managing of the treasure and revenues belonging to that state. The marshal, for matters of arms, and affairs of wars, be it defensive or offensive. The admiral for maritime business civil or criminal, and the forces belonging to the sea. The master of the ordnance for munition, artillery and other provisions for publick store of armies by sea or land; as also such other persons of judgment and experience, as by the president and council established here, for the better governing of those affairs shall be thought fit.

By this head, and these members, united together, the great affairs of the whole state is to be managed, according to their several authorities, given them from their superiours, the president and council established as aforesaid.

And for that all men by nature are best pleased to be their own carvers, and do most willingly submit to those ordinances, or orders whereof themselves are authors: it is therefore resolved, that the general laws whereby that state is to be governed, shall be first framed and agreed upon by the general assembly of the states of those parts, both spiritual and temporal.

For the better distinction whereof, and the more orderly proceeding, agreeable, (as is said) to the present state of this our realm, two parts of the whole territory is to be divided between the patentees, into several counties, to be by themselves or their friends planted, at their pleasure or best commodity. The other third part is to be reserved for publick uses, to be belonging to the state, as their revenue for defraying of publick charge.

But as well this third part, as the two formerly spoken of, is to be divided into counties, baronies, hundreds, and the like, from

all which the deputies for every county, and barony, are to be sent in the name and behalf of the subjects, under them to consult and agree upon the laws so to be framed, as also to reform any notable abuses committed in former proceedings.

Yet these are not to be assembled, but by order from the president and council here, who are to give life to the laws so to be made, as those to whom of right it best belongs, according to his majesty's royal grant in that behalf, as also that under God, and his sacred highness, they are the principal authors of that foundation. And thus much for the general form of our government.

In like manner are the counties to be governed by the chief head or deputy thereof with other officers under him. As his steward, comptroller, treasurer of his revenues; and so the baronies by their stewards, and other inferiour ministers, who are to have assigned them the power of high and low justice within themselves for determining of controversies, with reservation of appeal in some cases to the supreme courts.

And further, these lords of counties may of themselves subdivide their said county into manors and lordships, as to them shall seem best, giving to the lords thereof power of keeping of courts, and leets, as is here used in England, for the determining of petty matters, arising between the lords, and the tenants, or any other.

And there is no less care to be taken for the trade and publick commerce of merchants, whose government ought to be within themselves, in respect of the several occasions arising between them, the tradesmen, and other the mechanicks, with whom they have most to do: and who are generally the chief inhabitants of great cities, and towns, in all parts; it is likewise provided, that all the cities in that territory, and other inferiour towns where tradesmen are in any numbers, shall be incorporate and made bodies politick, to govern their affairs and people as it shall be found most behoveful for the publick good of the same; according unto the greatness or capacity of them, who shall be made

likewise capable to send certain their deputies, or burgesses to this publick assembly, as members thereof, and who shall have voices equal with any the rest.

By this you see our main drift is but to take care for the well ordering of the business, seeking by all means to avoid (what we may) the intermeddling with any men's monies, or disposing of any men's fortunes, save only our own; leaving to every particular undertaker the employment of their adventures, and the raising of their profits, out of their proper limits, and possessions, as shall seem best to themselves, or their officers, or ministers, whom they employ, and whom they may be bold to question, or displace, as to themselves shall seem most fitting.

And hereby all men may know, that as it is not in our wills to delude and deceive any, so we are careful not to give the least cause of suspicion of any evil in that kind; so much the rather for that we daily see by experience, the abuses committed in like cases by inferiour ministers, to be a notable cause to dehort the good dispositions of many otherwise well affected to plantations, for that they observe those that are so employed to grow rich, and their adventures to come to nothing.

And we further desire that all men should be persuaded, we covet not to engross any thing at all unto ourselves, but that we should be exceeding glad to find more of our nation, so free in disposition, as to partake with us, as well in the profit, as in the future travel, and charge thereof; without looking back to our expense, or labour already past, to the end that all our hands being united together, the work may be so much the sooner advanced, well knowing and freely confessing, that it is sufficient to give content to a multitude, and that of all sorts. For such as are truly pious, shall find here the opportunity to put in practice the works of piety, both in building of churches, and raising of colleges for the breeding of youth, or maintenance of divines and other learned men. If they be such as affect glory, and to continue their memory to future ages, they may have here the means

to raise houses, parishes, yea towns, or provinces, to their names and posterity. Do they aim at wealth? here is the way for their industry to satiate their appetites in that, if they be not unsatiable. Do they long after pleasure? here is as much to be had as may content any, not merely voluptuous, or only prodigal. Do they aspire to be commanders? here is the place where they may have command of their own friends, or tenants, if they be of any worth, or means extraordinary wherewith to transport any numbers. If otherwise of experience and virtue, it is likely they may attain places of government for the publick state. So as you see there wants no occasions, or opportunity to invite, or give satisfaction to such as have patience to attend the time.

And indeed we shall be glad, that this, or any thing else may induce a free and noble resolution, in any well affected person, to endeavour the advancement of these ends, together with us, in that they shall find them agreeable to honour, and honesty; and if there be any that can add ought unto our endeavours, by their advice or otherwise, there is none that shall more readily embrace the same than we; whose intents are only framed for the prosperity of the business, as is already said, and as we hope will all those be, that shall assent to join with us, both in the labour, profit, and honour, without respect to the weakness of the motive, by which it hath been heretofore moved, or any thing save the work itself. For by it you shall find the honour of our God, our king, and nation, will be advanced, without effusion of christian blood, or question of wrong to the present inhabitants. For that they themselves both desire it, and we intend not to take ought, but what they that are there, are willing we should be seized of, both for the defence of them against their enemies, and their preservation in peace among themselves, and propagation of the christian faith, which with wonderful alacrity many of them seem to give ear unto, and for whose speedy conversion we intend to be as careful as of our own happiness; and as diligent to build them houses, and to provide them tutors for their breed-

ing, and bringing up of their children, of both sexes, as to advance any other business whatsoever, for that we acknowledge ourselves specially bound thereunto. And this being done, to refer the success, to the author of heaven and earth, to whom be all honour and glory.

GRANT OF THE PROVINCE OF MAINE.

This Indenture made the 10th day of August Anno Dom: 1622, & in the 20th yeare of the Reigne of our Sovereigne Lord Iames by the grace of God King of England, Scotland, France and Ireland, Defender of the Faith &c^a, Betweene the President and & Councell of New England on y^e one part, & S^r Ferdinando Gorges of London, Knight, and Captaine Iohn Mason of London Esquire on y^e other part Wittnesseth that whereas our said Sovereigne Lord King Iames for the makeing a Plantacon & establishing a Colony or Colonyes in y^e country called or knowne by y^e name of New England in America hath by his Highness Letters Patents under the great Seale of England bearing date at Westm^r: the 3^d day of Novembe^r in the 18th yeare of his Reigne given granted and confirmed vnto the Right Honorable Lodowick Duke of Lenox George Marquiss of Buckingham, James Marquiss Hamilton, Thomas Earle of Arundell, Robert Earle of Warwick, S^r Ferdinando Gorges Kn^t and diverse others whose names are expressed in y^e said Letters Patents, their successors and assignes that they shalbe one Body Politique and Corporate perpetuall and that they should have perpetuall Succession & one Comon Seale or Seales to serve for the said Body and that they and their Successors shalbe knowne called and incorporated by the name of the President & Councill established at Plymouth in the County of Devon for the planting ruling and governing of New England in America. And also hath of his especiall grace certaine knowledge and meer motion for him his heyres and successo^{rs}: & given granted and confirmed vnto the said President and Councill and their Successo^{rs} under the reservacons, limitacons and declaracons in the said Letters Patents expressed. All that part or porcon of that country now comonly called New England w^{ch} is situate lying and being between the Latitude of

40 and 48 Degrees northerly Latitude together wth the Seas and Islands lying wth in one hundred miles of any part of the said Coasts of the Country aforesaid and also all y^e Lands, Soyle, grounds, havens, ports, rivers, mines as well Royal mines of Gold and Silver as other mines minerals pearls and pretious stones woods, quaryes, marshes, waters fishings hunting, hawking fowling comodities and hereditaments whatsoever together wth all prerogatives jurisdictions royaltys privileges franchises and preheminenes within any of the said Territories and precincts thereof whatsoever. To have hold possess and enjoy all and singular the said lands and premises in the said Letters Patent granted or menconed to bee granted unto y^e said President and Councill their Successo^{rs} and assignes for ever to be holden of his Ma^{ty} his heyres and successo^{rs} as of his highness Mano^r of East Greenwich in the County of Kent in free and common Socage and not in capite or by Kn^{ts} service—Yeilding & paying to the King's Ma^{tie} his heyers and successo^{rs} the one fifth part of all Gold and Silver oare that from time to time and att all times from the date of the said Letters Patents shall be there gotten had or obtayned for all services dutyes or demands as in & by his highnes said Letters Pattents amongst other divers things therein contayned more fully and at large it doth appeare. And whereas the said President & Councill have upon mature deliberacon thought fitt for the better furnishing and furtherance of the Plan-tacon in those parts to appropriate and allot to severall and particuler persons diverse parcells of Lands within the precincts of the aforesaid granted p^rmisses by his Ma^{ts} said Letters Patents. Now this Indenture witnesseth that ye s^d President and Councill of their full free and mutuall consent as well to the end that all the Lands, woods, lakes, rivers, waters, Islands and fishings wth all other the Traffiques proffits & comodities whatsoever to them or any of them belonging and hereafter in these presents menconed may be wholly and intirely invested appropriated severed and settled in and upon y^e said S^r Ferdinando Gorges & Cap^t John Mason their heyres and assignes for ever as for diverse spe-

cial services for the advancement of the said Plantacons and other good and sufficient causes and consideracons them especially thereunto moveing have given granted bargained sould assigned aliened sett over enfeoffed & confirmed—And by these presents doe give grant bargain sell assigne alien sett over and confirme unto y^e s^d S^r Ferdinando Gorges & Cap^t John Mason their heirs and assignes all that part of y^e maine land in New England lying vpon y^e Sea Coast betwixt y^e rivers of Merimack & Sagadahock and to y^e furthest heads of y^e said Rivers and soe forwards up into the land westward untill threescore miles be finished from y^e first entrance of the aforesaid rivers and half way over that is to say to the midst of the said two rivers w^{ch} bounds and limitts the lands aforesaid together wth all Islands and Isletts wth in five leagues distance of ye premisses and abutting vpon y^e same or any part or parcell thereof. As also all the lands, soyle, grounds, havens, ports, rivers, mines, mineralls, pearls, pretious stones woods quarreys marshes waters fishings hunting hawking fowling and other commodities and hereditam^{ts} whatsoever wth all and singular their apurtenances together wth all prerogatives rights royalties jurisdictions privileges franchises libertyes preheminences marine power in and vpon y^e said seas and rivers as alsoe all escheats and casualtyes thereof as flotson jetson lagon wth anchorage and other such duties immunityes sects isletts and apurtenances whatsoever wth all ye estate right title interest claime and demands whatsoever w^{ch} y^e said President and Councill and their successo^{rs} of right ought to have or claime in or to y^e said porcons of lands rivers and other y^e premisses as is aforesaid by reason or force of his highnes said Letters Patents in as free large ample and beneficiall maner to all intents constructions and purposes whatsoever as in and by the said Letters Patents y^e same are among other things granted to y^e said President and Councill afores^d Except two fifths of y^e oare of Gold and Silver in these pnts hereafter expressed w^{ch} said porcons of lands wth y^e appurtenances the said S^r Ferdinando Gorges and Capt John Mason wth the consent of y^e President & Councill intend to name y^e

PROVINCE OF MAINE To have and to-hould all the said porcons of land, Islands rivers and premises as aforesaid and all and singler other y^e comodytyes and hereditam^{ts} hereby given granted aliened enfeoffed and confirmed or menconed or intended by these presents to be given aliened enfeoffed and confirmed or menconed or intended by these presents to be given granted aliened enfeoffed and confirmed wth all and singuler y^e appurtenances and every part and parcell thereof unto y^e said S^r Ferdinando Gorges and Capt Iohn Mason their heyres and assignes for ever, to be holden of his said Ma^{ties} his heyres and successo^{rs} as of his Highnes Mano^r of East Greenwich in ye County of Kent in free and common Soccage and not in capite or by Kn^{ts} service. Nevertheless wth such exceptions reservacons limitacons and declaracons as in y^e said Letters Patents are at large expressed yeilding & paying unto our Sovereigne Lord the King his heyres & successo^{rs} the fifth part of all y^e oare of gold and silver that from time to time and att all times hereafter shall be there gotten had and obtayned for all services dutyes and demands. And alsoe yeilding and paying unto the said President and Council and their Successors yerely the sum of Tenn shillings English money if it be demanded. And the said President and Council for them and their Successo^{rs} doe covenant and grant to and wth the said S^r Ferdinando Gorges and Capt. Iohn Mason ther heires and assignes from and after the ensealing and delivery of these presents according to y^e purport true intent and meaning of these presents that they shall from henceforth from time to time for ever peaceably and quietly have hold possess and enjoye all y^e aforesaid Lands Islands rivers and premises wth y^e appurtenances hereby before given and granted or menconed or intended to be hereby given and granted and every part & parcell thereof wth out any lett disturbance denyall trouble interrupcon or evicon of or by y^e said President and Council or any person or persons whatsoever claiming by from or under them or their successo^{rs} or by or under their estate right title or Interest. And y^e said President and Council for them and their Successo^{rs} doe further Cov-

enant and grant to & wth y^e said S^r Ferdinando Gorges & Capt. John Mason their heyres and assignes by these presents that they y^e said President and Councill shall at all times hereafter vpon reasonable request at y^e only proper cost and charges in the Law of y^e said S^r Ferdinando Gorges & Capt. John Mason their heyres and assignes doe make performe suffer execute and willingly consent unto any further act or acts conveyance or conveyances assurance or assurances whatsoever for y^e good and perfect investing assuring and conveying and sure making of all the aforesaid porcons of Lands Islands rivers and all and singuler their appurtences to y^e said S^r Ferdinando Gorges and Capt. John Mason their heyres and assignes as by them their heyres and assignes or by his their or any of their Councill learned in y^e Law shall bee devised advised or required. And further it is agreed by and between the said partyes to these presents and y^e said S^r Ferdinando Gorges and Captaine John Mason for them their heyres executors administrators and assignes doe covenant to and wth y^e said President and Councill and their successo^{rs} by these presents that if at any time hereafter there shall be found any oare of gold and silver within y^e ground in any part of y^e said premises that then they y^e said S^r Ferdinando Gorges and Capt. John Mason their heyres and assignes shall yield & pay vnto y^e said President and Councill their successo^{rs} and assignes one fifth part of all such gold and silver oare as shall be found within and vpon y^e premises and digged and brought above ground to be delivered above ground & that always within reasonable and convenient time if it be demanded after y^e finding getting and digging vp of such oare as aforesaid wthout fraud or covin and according to y^e true intent and meaning of these Presents. And y^e s^d S^r Ferdinando Gorges and Capt. John Mason doe further covenant for them their heyres and assignes that they will establish such government in y^e s^d porcons of lands and Islands granted unto them and y^e same will from time to time continue as shall be agreeable as nere as may be to y^e Laws and Customs of y^e realme of England, and if they shall be charged at any time to have neg-

lected their duty therein that then they will reforme the same according to y^e directions of the President and Councill or in defaulte thereof it shall be lawfull for any of y^e agrieved inhabitants or planters being tenn^{ts} vpon y^e said Lands to appeale to y^e Chief Courts of Justices of y^e President and Councill. And y^e s^d S^r Ferdinando Gorges and Capt. Iohn Mason doe covenant and grant to and wth y^e said President and Councill their successo^{rs} & assignes by these presents, that they y^e said S^r Ferdinando Gorges and Capt. Iohn Mason shall and will before y^e expiracon of three years to be accompted from y^e day of y^e date hereof have in or vpon the said porcons of lands or some p^t thereof one part with a competent guard and ten famillyes at y^e least of his Ma^{ties} resident and being in and vpon y^e same premises or in default thereof shall and will forfeite and loose to the said President & Councill the sum of one hundred sterling money and further that if y^e said S^r Ferdinando Gorges and Capt. Iohn Mason their heyres and assignes shall at any time hereafter alien these premises or any part thereof to any forraigne nations or to any person or persons of any forraigne nation without y^e special license consent and agreement of y^e said President and Councill their successo^{rs} and assigns that then y^e part or parts of the said lands so alienated shall immediately returne back again to y^e use of y^e said President and Councill. And further know ye that y^e said President and Councill have made constituted deputed authorized and appointed and in their place & stead doe put Capt. Rob^t Gorges or in his absence to any other person that shall be their Governo^r or other officer to be their true and lawfull attorney and in their name and stead to enter the said porcons of Lands and other the premises wth their appurtences or into some part thereof in y^e name of y^e whole soe had and taken there for them and in their names to deliver the full and peaceable possession and seizin of all and singuler the said granted premises unto y^e said S^r Ferdinando Gorges and Capt. Iohn Mason or to their certaine attorney or attorneys in that behalf according to y^e true intent and meaning of these presents, ratifying confirming all and allowing and

whatsoever their said attorney shall doe in or about y^e premises by these presents. In Witness whereof to one part of these present Indentures remaining in the hands of S^r Ferdinando Gorges and Captaine John Mason the said President and Councilll have caused their comon seale to be affixed and to the other of these present Indentures remaining in the custody of the said President and Councilll the said S^r Ferdinando Gorges & Capt. John Mason have put to their hands and seales. Given y^e day and yeare first above written.

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